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Lessons in basic classroom skills

Teachers will get their own curriculum

By Philip Webster, Political Editor

A NEW "national curriculum" for teachers is to be announced tomorrow to make sure that young people entering the profession have the basic skills to teach children to read, write and add up.

Teachers will also be given stronger powers to enforce discipline — even against parents' wishes — as part of the Government's attempt to raise standards in schools at a time when Britain's children are lagging behind pupils in other countries.

The drive to "teach teachers to teach" comes after years of complaints from students emerging from training colleges that they have not been taught the fundamentals of the job. Now Gillian Shephard, the Education Secretary, aims to make sure that they follow a core curriculum in college just as children have to in schools. Those who fail to meet the tougher new standards will not be able to progress in their career.

A senior government source said: "The time is ripe for us to make sure we show our teachers how to teach. After all, doctors have to learn how to do their job. So many of our teachers come out of college enthusiastic, their heads full of education, psychology, but having received very little instruction on how to teach children to read, write and do sums."

Mrs Shephard is also considering measures to improve the performance of the existing 400,000 teachers, possibly including retraining in basic skills, while heads are to be given management and financial tuition to take account of the fact that running a school is now often the same as running a business.

The plans are part of Mrs

Shephard's campaign to subject all teachers to much more rigorous appraisal and to make it easier for governors to identify poor teachers and, if necessary, dismiss them.

The Education Secretary will make her announcement against the damaging backdrop of a report ranking the educational achievements of children in Britain against those in America, France, Germany and Singapore. Although Britain does relatively well in higher education, the tables show a serious problem in basic numeracy and literacy among 16- and 18-year-olds.

The comparison — the first of its kind carried out by a British government — was Michael Heseltine's idea and will be published in a White Paper on competitiveness. It shows that skills are improving in all the countries covered, underlining Britain's difficulty in catching up. But ministers say there have been strong improvements since 1990 and that the Government has brought in a wide range of measures to improve standards after 120 years of neglect under governments of all colours.

A senior source said: "It shows clearly that while we are doing well enough in some areas, we are not doing very well in others. We can do better and will do better."

Mrs Shephard's measures are part of a government's move to counter claims that it is doing too little, too late. She wants to include the improvements in teacher training and new rules on discipline — which will allow teachers to override parents' objections to punishments such as detention — in a Bill to be outlined in the autumn in the last Queen's Speech before the

General Election. It will also contain her proposals for giving schools greater freedom to select pupils by ability. Grant-maintained schools will be able to select up to half of their intake and comprehensives a fifth.

Mrs Shephard was challenged over those plans in a Commons debate on standards in education yesterday when her Labour counterpart, David Blunkett, referred to reports of a rift with the Prime Minister over selection and dismissed as "frankly laughable" the notion of creating a grammar school in every town.

"You should never ration excellence," he said. "If you ration excellence to only the few, you will eventually and inevitably exclude the talent of the many from that opportunity. Selection has failed. It has failed historically and it has failed in the present climate."

The Government was following all Labour's initiatives while failing to take responsibility for its own mistakes, he said. "Seventeen years of failed Tory policies of floundering, of disarray, of wasted years, have undermined the opportunity to genuinely lift standards, opportunity and excellence for all children in this country."

But Mrs Shephard claimed that the Government had carried through the most radical programme of change for schools in memory, and accused Labour of hypocrisy and hubris. "You oppose grant-maintained schools but Mr Blair is sending his son to one. You oppose grammar schools and now you find that Ms Harman has chosen to send her son to one."

Second degree, page 43



Samantha Brewster working a winch during bad weather on her solo voyage

Yachtswoman gives up record bid

By Edward Gorman, Sailing Correspondent

SAMANTHA BREWSTER, who set out in October to become the first woman to sail solo and non-stop around the world in a westerly direction, yesterday abandoned her attempt after a her 67ft yacht ran low on fuel.

To have qualified for the record, Brewster, 28, from Suffolk, who is at present off

the West African coast, needed to sail as far north as Cape Finisterre before turning south to the Brazilian port of Santos, from where she had to re-start in January after putting in for repairs.

But with only enough fuel for her self-steering system to last four more weeks, she decided yesterday to head back to Southampton. "I have given it my best," she said. She will still have completed

a remarkable voyage and will be the first woman to complete a solo westerly circumnavigation.

Chay Blyth, whose company rented out the yacht for the voyage, said last week that he did not want Brewster to carry on to Brazil as he did not believe a record starting and finishing in Santos was worth the effort.

Agonising decision, page 52

78 Tory rebels back Cash in call for Euro referendum

By Philip Webster and Andrew Pierce

THE Conservative war over Europe flared dangerously again last night when 78 Tory MPs defied John Major by backing a referendum and provoking an angry backlash from pro-Europeans.

A number of senior Euro-enthusiasts called on Mr Major to show leadership by standing up to the Eurosceptics and bringing the policy of non-cooperation with Brussels to an end.

Edwina Currie said last night that if leadership was not given "it will be taken by other people... The tail is wagging the dog."

The row came after William Cash's Bill calling for a referendum on Britain's relations with Europe was carried by 95 votes to one in the Commons.

Seventy-four Conservative MPs voted for the Bill, and four others acted as tellers in the division. Fourteen Labour MPs, two Liberal Democrats and five Ulster Unionists supported the Bill.

The Tory voters were defying party policy, which provides for a referendum if a single currency were to be introduced, but no other plebiscites.

In an ominous development Lord Howe, the former Foreign Secretary, said Mr Major would soon have to show the "utmost courage" in bringing the obstructionist policy to an end.

He compared Mr Major to a trade union leader who had taken his members out on strike or made them work to rule. "The most testing moment for such a leader is when he decides to settle for a deal, and then has to persuade his members to return to normal working."

Mr Cash, the MP for Stafford, was also embroiled in controversy after confirming that his European Foundation

had received money from Sir James Goldsmith, the leader of the Referendum Party.

Quentin Davies, another pro-European, said Mr Cash owed his colleagues an explanation "as to how he found it possible to reconcile being a loyal member of Parliament and to receiving political funding from the head of a rival political party."

Ministers were relieved that Mr Cash's support had not been greater than it was. They pointed out that despite all the "hype" he had not received many more votes than those garnered in April by Iain Duncan-Smith for his Bill to

Beef crisis nearly over, says Santer

The European Commission believes that it can reach an agreement within days to defuse the beef crisis and allow Britain to drop its campaign of obstruction before the EU summit in Florence next week. Jacques Santer, its President, said yesterday... Page 2

reform the European Court. The Labour leadership seized upon Conservative divisions. "Events in the Commons today show the Tory party to be in utter disarray," said Robin Cook, Labour's foreign affairs spokesman. Brian Mawhinney, the Conservative Chairman, made it plain last night that Government policy would not change. Mr Cash's ten-minute Bill cannot become law, as the Government is not obliged to give it debating time.

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Electricity bills set to fall

The average household electricity bill is set to fall by between £15 and £20 a year after privatisation this summer of British Energy, the state-owned nuclear generator. The cut will come from a reduction in the levy added to bills to subsidise the decommissioning costs of the nuclear industry... Page 27

Ethelburga veto

City of London planners rejected a glass-fronted design proposed as the redevelopment of St Ethelburga, wrecked by the IRA's Bishopsgate bomb in 1993... Pages 5, 19

Major attacks lottery payout to gays

By Jill Sherman and Joanna Bale

THE National Lottery Charities Board last night stood by its decision to distribute lottery money to gay and lesbian groups after the Prime Minister criticised the awards as "ill-founded and ill-judged".

Virginia Bottomley, the National Heritage Secretary, has written to David Sieff, the board's chairman, to express the Government's concern over four of the 2,229 awards announced yesterday, and asking the board to justify the decision.

However, one of the recipients, a Scottish group helping prostitutes, already receives

government help, being funded by Lothian Health Board.

John Major told MPs in the Commons that some awards "do not in my judgment reflect the way that Parliament and public expected the lottery money to be spent".

Downing Street spokesman said his comments had been aimed at four: West Midlands Anti-Deportation Campaign (£66,000); Leicester Lesbian, Gay and Bi-sexual Centre (£50,000); the Gay London Policing Group (£20,000); and the Scottish Prostitutes Education Project (£82,000).

The National Lottery Char-

ities Board immediately issued a statement standing by its decision. A spokeswoman pointed out that it had given awards to 2,229 charities and voluntary groups amounting to £159 million. The theme was to focus on youth issues and those on low incomes.

"Questions have been asked about some of these grants to some particularly vulnerable groups," said the statement. "We consider all applications we receive on their merit. All groups which have been offered grants today submitted excellent applications to the board which were assessed

thoroughly against our criteria. They have succeeded on the basis of merit."

The spokeswoman pointed out the projects associated with gay and lesbian people and deportees amounted to only 1 per cent of the £159 million awarded.

Downing Street sources claimed Mrs Bottomley had alerted the Prime Minister when given the list yesterday. But they emphasised that existing legislation meant the Government has no powers to block or change the awards. It was advised but not consulted.

Continued on page 2, col 1

Docklands bomb suspect is charged

PATRICK MCKINLEY, 32, a car mechanic from Mullaghbawn, near Forkhill in South Armagh, was charged yesterday with the IRA bombing at London's South Quay in February. He was remanded in custody by Belmarsh magistrates in south London.

The lorry bomb in Docklands exploded hours after the IRA ended its 17-month truce, killing two men. One suspect arrested in Ulster has been freed on bail and two other men are being held under the Prevention of Terrorism Act.

England squad cheered by pot shots at watching media

By Oliver Holt

TERRY VENABLES and his embattled England football squad attempted to give the media a taste of their own medicine yesterday as the post mortem into the team's dismal draw with Switzerland on Saturday continued and a new scandal broke about three of the players drinking in a nightclub after the match.

Venables, the England coach, accused sections of the press of trying to turn the public against the team and said he and his players considered them "traitors". On the training pitch at the team's Bisham Abbey headquarters in Buckinghamshire, Teddy Sheringham, one of the trio spotted at the Faces nightclub in Ilford, Essex, drew raucous applause

from the rest of the squad when an attempted shot on goal flew wide, straight into a photographer's camera. Others attempted the trick after that with varying degrees of success.

Two players, David Platt, the captain, and David Seaman, the goalkeeper, were allowed to speak to the media in the interview tent. Known as two of the most diplomatic members of the squad, they were courteous and polite, but Venables left little doubt that they were chosen because most of their teammates would have been more hostile.

"The criticism we have had is awful," Venables said. A few of the critics were "turning the public against the players and that can affect support in the stadiums. The advantage of having this

tournament at home is disappearing because of this."

"Every time a big tournament comes around, the lengths people go to get worse and worse. I do not understand why people do what they do to Gazza [Paul Gascoigne]. What was so wrong with his performance on Saturday? What is the point of trying to turn the public against the team? Venables also made a point of defending the Ilford Three: Sheringham, Jamie Redknapp and Sol Campbell. "The Italian players drink wine every day," he said. "These boys have sat in a corner and had a couple of beers. They have not upset anyone and it is okay by me."

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Ten-minute tiger haunted by a fearful symmetry

William, William, burning bright
In the forests of the night,
What immortal hand or eye
Could frame thy fearful symmetry?

It was apposite that Bill Cash chose Blake as the poet laureate for his referendum crusade yesterday, though that was not the verse he quoted. For there is a fearful symmetry about the Conservative MP for Stafford. His speeches are delivered rather than spoken, all in a strangely monotonous evenness of tone declaratory, with just a touch

of the trumpet, but weirdly passionless.

Mr Cash speaks as though sleepwalking. His argument walks somehow with its arms out parallel, straight in front of it, absolutely determined upon its course, guided by a greater force, curiously impervious to its surroundings. Watching a Cash oration (and they are the same whether made to an audience of one, over the telly, or to an audience of 400, as yesterday, in the Commons chamber) one remains unsettled by the thought that all at once somebody might wake him up, and



MATTHEW PARRIS
POLITICAL SKETCH

he would drop his speech-notes and fall silent, amazed at where he was, who he was, whom he was talking to, and what he was telling them.

Cash had arrived early, before Prime Minister's Questions. He sat down, fumbled in his inside breast pocket for his notes, pulled them out to check they were all there, returned them to the pocket, pretended to listen for a while,

pulled the notes out again and checked them one last time. From the Peers' Gallery Lord Tebbit and Lord Bruce of Donington (Labour's "Lord Angry," an indomitable critic of the European Union) watched lovingly. The chamber was packed on both sides. All the Euro-sceptics were there: Redwood, Lamont, Corman. Below the gangway sat Sir Edward Heath, un-

moved and unmoving, like some huge malign doll: a curse on the House of Cash.

Mr Cash's speech began, continued and ended with a sort of automaticity, as might the liturgy in a Mass, the words and sentiments well known, but repeated as an expression of faith. Only when he mouthed the phrase "German domination" did a sort of horror shine through with real and momentary passion. Dislike of something foreign breathed through the entire performance but never quite took visible shape, except here. It gave the game

away. Odd, then, that the Blake which Mr Cash chose to quote was:

"A truth that's told with bad intent
Beats all the lies you can invent"
... for this was the thought which troubled those who found little in Cash's argument to dissent from, yet remained troubled by its expression.

The Bill was opposed by Tony Banks (Lab, Newham NW) in facetious and perfunctory fashion, his principal argument being that Sir James Goldsmith was a greengrocer and should there-

fore be thwarted. From Mr Banks's notional majority in Newham we may now subtract the greengrocers.

"Who will bring forward the Bill?" called Madam Speaker, after the vote. "Mr Peter Shore," declared Cash.

"Sir James Goldsmith," "John Redwood," "Sir James Goldsmith."

Bill Cash had given us the end of a golden string. Who, or what, lay at the other end was less clear.

Mackay accepts concessions to save divorce Bill

By FRANCES GIBB AND JILL SHERMAN

THE Lord Chancellor will accept two crucial changes to the Government's divorce law reforms in a last-ditch attempt to save the Bill.

With the final vote on the Family Law Bill on Monday, Lord Mackay of Clashfern indicated yesterday that he would table an amendment removing compulsory mediation for couples on legal aid.

Under the existing proposals, divorcing couples have to go through mediation, unless it is unsuitable, before being eligible for legal aid. Under the new plan they would have to meet a mediator, but only to be given information.

As it stands, the Bill favours mediation over legal advice. Now couples will be entitled to legal advice, whether they have been through mediation or not.

Lord Mackay also hinted at a second change. The Government is likely to back an amendment tabled by Sir James Lester, Tory MP for Bromsgrove, to ensure the three-month waiting period after a divorce petition is lodged — a change forced on the Government in committee — would be

included in the main timeframe of 18 months and not added to it.

Yesterday the future of the Bill hung in the balance, with 100 Tory rebels seeking to muster opposition when it comes up for third reading on Monday and Labour also threatening to scupper it.

Labour is to decide its tactics at a Shadow Cabinet meeting today. Paul Boateng, legal affairs spokesman, has indicated that Labour will abstain or vote against the Bill if the Government fails to accept a number of amendments it has tabled on domestic violence.

Edward Leigh, who is leading the Tory rebellion, is still holding out for two concessions. He argues the Bill should offer a "concurrence clause", allowing couples to state why they wished to divorce, and a litigation-free period to stop speedy divorces.

Mr Leigh has invited the 109 Tories who rebelled against the Government over the "no-fault" clause at the second reading to a meeting in the Commons tomorrow.

A group of more than 20 individuals from interested

groups urged party leaders to ensure the Bill was carried. In a letter headed by David French, who convenes the Family Law Bill Coalition, the writers — who include Anglican and Methodist churchmen, Relate, the Mothers' Union and the Jewish Marriage Council — say it would be a "lost opportunity" if the Bill was rejected.

But the Law Society, which has withdrawn its support from the Bill, says the Family Law Bill would prove costly to implement — anything from £20 million to £50 million — would be unworkable and a bonanza for lawyers.

It was the society, in alliance with right-wing Tory MPs, which secured the removal of the presumption in favour of mediation.

But yesterday, in a riposte to critics, Lord Mackay warned that if his proposals were lost, fault-based divorce would remain the quick, easy way for thousands to end their marriages.

The present law, with "its premium on bringing in fault if you want a quick divorce", would continue, he said.

Major attacks cash for gays

Continued from page 1

Officials admitted that no attempt had been made to find out about the four groups before the Prime Minister made his comments in the Commons.

It emerged last night that the Gay London Policing group (Galop) was awarded £26,000 for a year to employ a full-time worker to support gay men and lesbians under 25 who have been victims of homophobic abuse and vic-

lent crimes.

The Leicester Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Centre was awarded £49,586 for the development of a counselling and support service for lesbian, gay and bisexual young people in the city. The grant, over three years, will pay for part-time and seasonal youth workers and fund related running costs.

The West Midlands Anti-Deportation Campaign in Birmingham received £65,858 spread over three years to provide an information service for asylum-seekers.

The Scottish Prostitutes Education Project will use its £81,553 to fund a youth worker, office and running costs for counselling work with young male and female prostitutes.

Meanwhile, another group, the National Missing Persons Helpline, threatened to give back its £35,000, claiming the money was "disappointing and worthless".

British yesterday applied its veto to four proposed EU



Bill Cash and his wife Biddy before walking to the Commons for the debate on a European referendum

Commission believes agreement on beef crisis can be reached quickly

FROM CHARLES BREMMER IN BRUSSELS

THE European Commission believes that it can wrap up an agreement within days that will defuse the beef crisis and allow Britain to drop its campaign of obstruction, Jacques Santer, the EU President, said yesterday.

A hectic bout of Euro-diplomacy and meetings between British and Commission officials should clear the way to an accord at a foreign ministers' meeting in Rome on Monday, Mr Santer said.

However, the Commission said it needed more proposals from London to complete the package ahead of the EU summit in Florence next week. Senior British officials said John Major would insist on a concrete plan as the price of calling off Britain's blocking tactics.

British yesterday applied its veto to four proposed EU

measures, all relating to culture, bringing the number of initiatives blocked in the beef war to 78. On its side, the Commission formally ordered the lifting of the ban on the export of the by-products gelatine, tallow and bull semen. The semen is back on the world market because stringent controls must be applied in Britain before gelatine and tallow will be certified for export.

The Italian Government, which hosts the EU summit on June 21-22, is working with the Irish, who take on the EU presidency next month, to save the Florence gathering from being taken hostage by Britain's beef demands. John Bruton, the Irish Prime Minister, who held meeting with Mr Santer yesterday, was more cautious. "I consider that the objective can be achieved if



Santer: confident that agreement is possible

there is good will on all sides," he said.

"John Major is going to be handed a ladder which he can climb down," a French official said. "He should be grateful for that, but it will still be a very long haul," Mr Bruton

said the EU could give its blessing to a "scaffolding" but "filling in the gaps" would come after the Florence summit. Britain's senior veterinary official voiced doubts on likely progress in Brussels.

Keith Meldrum, the Chief Veterinary Officer, said the Standing Veterinary Committee, the body which must approve all steps in the beef affair, would vote on Friday on whether Britain's programme of eradication was acceptable as a starting point for easing the ban. "Whether the British plan will get support is a moot point," he said.

The veterinary committee, which represents member states, has been regarded by Britain as the villain in the beef affair since it rejected the original proposal to lift the beef ban.

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Dublin insists Mitchell must chair all-party talks

By NICHOLAS WATT, CHIEF IRELAND CORRESPONDENT, AND ARTHUR LEATHLEY

DUBLIN stepped up pressure on Unionists last night to accept George Mitchell as chairman of the all-party talks on the future of Northern Ireland. Negotiations on the former American senator remained deadlocked.

During intensive talks throughout the day at Stormont, Irish ministers insisted that Mr Mitchell would have to be appointed and they rejected a proposal by Ulster Unionists to weaken the chairman's powers.

However, they and their British counterparts tried to respond to Unionist concerns by agreeing to set up a committee to examine the role of the chairman. Under the plan, Mr Mitchell would chair the main session of the talks while the committee reviewed last week's Anglo-Irish document which appointed him.

Talks continued late into the evening on the proposals by

John Bruton, the Irish Prime Minister, demanded that Sinn Féin condemn the suspected IRA murder of a policeman in Limerick last week or face the consequences. Mr Bruton said he was "deeply disturbed and shocked" by Sinn Féin's attitude after Pat Doherty, its vice-president, appeared on television and did not condemn the shooting of Detective Jerry McCabe in Adare.

the governments and the Ulster Unionists. However, a senior Irish source rejected the Unionist plan to weaken the power of the chairman. "If he wants to scratch himself he would have to get the permission of the parties. It would be a recipe for a procedural nightmare."

The acrimonious atmosphere was underlined by the opening of the main talks lasting for only 15 minutes in the morning. The parties then

broke off for a series of individual meetings between ministers, the politicians and Mr Mitchell.

The latter held separate meetings with the Rev Ian Paisley, the leader of the Democratic Unionists, and David Trimble, the leader of the Ulster Unionists, to reassure them that he would be an impartial chairman. The two men said that the meetings had done nothing to change their view of his position.

By last night the atmosphere had worsened. Mr Paisley accused one of the Irish ministers at the talks of "warning that there would be 'bodies on the streets' if Unionists refused to accept Mr Mitchell as chairman."

Mr Paisley complained about the comments to Sir Patrick Mayhew, the Northern Ireland Secretary. An Irish Government source last night rejected Mr Paisley's allegation. He said: "It is absolute nonsense. None of the ministers would make a suggestion like that."

Veteran fixer cools his heels as parties question his impartiality

GEORGE MITCHELL, who had hoped by yesterday to be playing his part in resolving 800 years of conflict in Ireland as chairman of the all-party talks, was left kicking his heels at Stormont as Unionists tried to block his appointment.

The former American senator had not made it to the main conference hall by yesterday evening and was still trying to convince Unionists of his credentials as an impar-

tial chairman. As a veteran political fixer in Washington, Mr Mitchell was said to be in sanguine mood as he invited the Rev Ian Paisley and David Trimble to separate meetings in his plush office at Stormont Castle.

One delegate at the talks who met Mr Mitchell yesterday said he was taking the objections to his appointment in his stride. The delegate said: "He has been an expert at dealing with conflicts in the

world. He knew that it could be a bumpy ride."

Unionists object to Mr Mitchell because they believe that his close association with President Clinton makes him too sympathetic to nationalists. The Democratic Unionists and the United Kingdom Unionists appear determined to unseat Mr Mitchell in spite of the widespread praise he received for his report on disarmament terrorist weapons earlier this year.

Asda ready for new offensive in drug price war

By DOMINIC KENNEDY, SOCIAL AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

ASDA is preparing to launch its own range of cheap over-the-counter remedies on Monday in the next stage of the drug price war.

Yesterday the supermarket chain was forced to stop selling Anadin paracetamol at half the retail price when the manufacturer obtained a week-long injunction. But Asda responded by stripping its shelves of the product, leaving its own paracetamol tablets on sale at a fraction of the price.

The company's action illustrated the price fixed by drug manufacturers under the 26-year-old resale price maintenance (RPM) agreement and that charged by supermarkets.

Asda, which last year destroyed the penultimate bastion of price-fixing, the Net Book Agreement, is preparing for a repeat performance by attacking the price of medicines. Britain's 8,000 independent neighbourhood pharmacists, which have already seen supermarkets move into a large portion of their territory, fear that many will be unable to compete and will have to close.

Asda has been making highly secret preparations to launch a range of remedies on Monday. The company said last year that it hoped to increase its selection of low-price vitamins and minerals from 19 basic products to 50 but rivals have been wondering when this was due.

Observers suspected the assault on Anadin was a publicity coup to draw atten-

tion to the high cost of drugs. A source said that a launch "with a great fanfare" was being prepared for next Monday.

Asda cut the price of packs of 24 Anadin paracetamols from £1.72 to 80p this Monday. On the same day it reduced the price of its own brand from 49p to 24p.

In the High Court yesterday, Mr Justice Gage granted a temporary injunction to Whitehall Laboratories, the manufacturer of Anadin, which was acting to defend the price-fixing agreement. Asda, which has 207 stores, is now promoting its own brand at 1p per tablet compared with the 7p price of Anadin.

Gary Hickinbottom, solicitor for Whitehall Laboratories, said: "There is nothing to stop Asda selling its own-brand paracetamol at whatever price it likes. But if it wishes to sell Anadin, it must stick to the RPM price."

Nick Cooper, corporate counsel for Asda, said: "We are seeking to offer what we regard as much better value on this product than we feel the RPM offers. We would not dispute that there should be support for small chemists, but this is not the best way to do it."

Gwyn Burr, marketing director for Asda, said: "We estimate that for every pound spent by the customer on Anadin Paracetamol, 80 per cent is profit margin for manufacturer and retailer. So much for the argument that this is all about support for neighbourhood pharmacies."

Unease at televised swearing increases

The Broadcasting Standards Council called for top-level talks with leading television companies to discuss growing public concern about rising levels of bad language on television.

Lady Howe of Aberavon, chairman of the council, said there had been a steady increase in audience anxiety about swearing and blasphemy over the past four years. The council's annual monitoring report showed that concern over swearing on television increased from 26 to 28 per cent. In contrast, concern about television violence fell from 66 to 57 per cent.

Millenium cash

The Corporation of London pledged more than £5 million yesterday to the Millenium Exhibition. The money is to help finance one of 12 pavilions planned for the £500 million exhibition in Greenwich. The deadline set by Michael Heseltine, the Deputy Prime Minister, for declarations of private sector support is tomorrow.

Woman strangled

A woman was found murdered after her ten-year-old son returned from a weekend access visit with his father, Shirley Brown, 46, of Linton, near Manchester, who was studying for an English literature degree, had been strangled with a pair of lights and was possibly sexually assaulted by her killer, police said.

Gritting radar

A weather radar that can tell the difference between rain and drizzle, sleet and snow, hail or freezing rain, was unveiled by the Meteorological Office. With its help, local authorities which buy the service will be able to pinpoint exactly when and where to send out road gritters in winter, reducing waste and saving money.

Gurkhas posted

Four hundred Gurkhas saved from redundancy last year to bolster infantry regiments, are to be attached to the 2nd Battalion The Prince of Wales's Royal Regiment and the Scots Guards, Nicholas Soames, the Armed Forces Minister, said. They will serve as separate companies within the regiments.

Exam washout

Hundreds of unmarked English language GCSE papers have been found floating in a river in Coventry after they went missing from a Parcel Force depot in the city. The condition of the papers is being assessed but the affected pupils from a school at St Helens, Merseyside, have been told they will not have to resit the exam.

Teenage killer

A teenager who beat a 66-year-old man to death in his home at Northampton was sentenced to be detained at Her Majesty's pleasure. Andrew Sheehan, 18, pleaded guilty at Oxford Crown Court to murdering Stephen Reilly last September. He was said to have believed, wrongly, that Mr Reilly had indecently assaulted a friend.

Sale success

The first day of a two-day sale of items from the Marquess of Bristol's ancestral home, Ickworth House in Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, raised about £800,000. Lord Bristol, 41, ordered the sale after deciding to move out of his apartments to save money. Only 12 of the 384 lots on offer were left unsold by late afternoon.

Vintage sounds

A CD consisting of the sounds of 14 different winemaking fermenting is being sold by Fortnum & Mason, the London grocer. The Sound of Wine, which plays for an hour, was recorded last Christmas Eve by the Austrian winemaker, Willi Opitz, with the help of Paul Paster, a broadcaster. Fortnum's is selling the CDs for £9.95.

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Inquest told that friends who shot themselves had no links with right-wing groups

Graduate in suicide pact knew she was pregnant

By PAUL WILKINSON

A YOUNG British graduate who killed herself in a suicide pact with her boyfriend at an American shooting range was pregnant, an inquest was told yesterday.

Ruth Fleming and Stephen Bateman, both 22, killed themselves at a shooting range in Mesa, Arizona, by placing handguns in their mouths and squeezing the triggers. Their friend Jane Greenhow, also 22, shot herself after hearing of their deaths.

Fleming was 12 weeks pregnant and would have known she was expecting a child, Geoffrey Burt, the Durham coroner, said.

The inquest was told that Fleming, from Bowburn, Co Durham, and Greenhow, from Harrogate, North Yorkshire, had studied astro-physics at Leicester University. They graduated with honours in 1994. While students they had made friends with Bateman, a drop-out originally from Boston, Lincolnshire.

When the two women found work last summer as computer programmers with a firm in Farnham, Surrey, all three set up home in a house in Andover, Hampshire. Shortly before the new year they sold all their possessions and Fleming



Stephen Bateman and Jane Greenhow, who set up home with Fleming after meeting in Leicester

withdrew all but £50 from her bank account.

Her sister, Barbara Bailey, a bank manager from Harrow, northwest London, told the inquest that on January 5 Fleming and Bateman came to see her and asked her to sign a passport application for Bateman who said he had to go away for family reasons. There was no mention of a destination, Fleming did not say she was contemplating

leaving the country; in fact, she said she would be going back to work the following week.

Fleming gave her sister a new address in the town, but when she failed to return to work after the holiday her employers contacted the Fleming family and it became clear the three had never moved to their new flat. Police inquiries traced them to America.

Mrs Bailey said that her

sister had not been acting unusually or expressed any peculiar political or philosophical opinions during the run-up to her disappearance.

In a written statement Detective Don Schoch of the Arizona police said that Fleming and Bateman had shot themselves after firing almost 50 pistol rounds at targets. When they got to the last six bullets they turned their guns on themselves. They had only 84 cents in cash between them.

It appeared that at some point previously Greenhow had separated from them and travelled a thousand miles to California. Detective Schoch had traced her through her hire car and asked the rental clerk to get her to contact police when she returned the vehicle.

The next thing he heard was that she had killed herself the day after being told by hire company representatives of the two suicides.

The hearing was told that all three friends were found in black combat-style clothes when they died. Fleming's toenails were painted black and she had a tattoo — described as an unusual geometric shape — on her left upper arm.

Checks of Fleming's credit cards showed the group had flown to Detroit on January 6 via Washington and then on to Las Vegas. They spent seven weeks touring the western states before arriving in Mesa the day before the deaths. Checks with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the US Secret Service had failed to find any links with far right-wing groups active in the area, the detective said.

Mr Burt said there was no evidence that the three had been involved in right-wing politics despite the fact that all were found wearing black military-style clothing and the car used by Fleming and Bateman contained several books by Friedrich Nietzsche, the 19th-century German philosopher. They included *Thus*



Ruth Fleming, who killed herself in Arizona alongside Bateman

Spake Zarathustra in which he expounded his theory of the "Übermensch" or superior race, which was later espoused by Hitler.

Stuck in the book like a marker was a rambling suicide note written by Mr Bateman in which he talks of saying his farewells and burying his CD collection near a cactus to avoid "the enemy"

getting it. He ends the letter: "357 bullet has done my bidding. I will not go towards the light." It is signed "yours faithfully", but the last word is crossed out and "finally" substituted.

Recording a verdict of suicide, Mr Burt said: "There is nothing to explain their decision to take their lives. Whether it was the knowledge of

Miss Fleming's pregnancy, the split from Miss Greenhow, or their rejection of contemporary moral values as expounded by Friedrich Nietzsche is not possible to say. It was possibly all three. These were premeditated and inexplicable deaths."

No inquest has been held on Greenhow as her body was cremated in America.

'If there is any existence I fear it may be packed with proles'

STEPHEN BATEMAN'S suicide note, written in block capitals on notepaper from an Oregon hotel reads:

Had some rather fetching photographs taken of me in 'majestic poses' in front of the 'Hind'. I lost them. I never lost anything!

I think they were left at hotel in Weston Supermare. I perished rose clouds of holocaust when I sold my record collection, but I kept my DJ CDs rather than have them fall into enemy hands.

I intend to bury them in Arizona near a cacti. I would do it in Nevada however the

police might be looking for a white Ford and this is too much of a risk.

I think it was Lulworth Cove upon the cliffs I said my farewell to all that soul had craved in that land. If you shall "see me again" (your words Mr B) I will be there before you. If there is any sort of existence (this life can barely be called existing). I fear it may be packed with proles "under-menschen" so I will follow the advice of a Polish girl after that. 357 bullet has done my bidding I will not "go towards the light."

Yours faithfully,
Stephen B aka Eugene Beckmann.

Police pay saboteur five times for arrests

By JOANNA BALE

A HUNT saboteur has won five out-of-court settlements from a police force in four years.

Simon Wild, 38, was awarded £500 by Sussex Police after he threatened to bring a case of wrongful arrest against the force. The payment followed an incident at the Chiddingfold, Leconfield and Cowdray Hunt near Petworth, West Sussex, last October where he was arrested for saying "Oink, oink" to a policeman.

Mr Wild, who has two children, had already received £1,800 in out-of-court awards from Sussex Police in similar cases, involving unlawful arrest and trespass against the person after the police searched his pockets. The force paid £1,000 of his legal costs when he issued writs in three of the cases.

Six years ago he won £75 plus £2,000 in costs from the Hampshire force after bringing a successful court case in which he accused officers of using excessive force during an arrest. He has also won two appeals against convictions connected with his activities with West Sussex Wildlife Protection.

Mr Wild, of Bognor, West Sussex, said: "I have cost the police nearly £5,000 plus their own costs in the last six years. The money means I can afford to keep going to demos and



Wild won damages after this arrest

hunts and I have bought a video camera to record the police so that we have hard evidence against them." His wife Jane bought a car after suing Sussex Police for £600.

Mr Wild, who works as a conservationist, has become an expert in the law and always tells the arresting officer that he is making a mistake. He said: "The police cannot arrest you without good reason. When I try to put them right, they just arrest me because they think I am a cocky bastard. It is quite amusing really, but not for the taxpayer who is having to pay for all this."

He has two cases outstanding against Sussex Police and is seeking legal aid for one of them. Mr Wild, a member of Bognor and Chichester hunt saboteurs, has convictions for public order offences.

A spokeswoman for Sussex Police said Mr Wild had received two payments totalling £700 this year but records did not go back further. She said: "We agreed to an out-of-court settlement but without accepting liability."

McVicar 'broke man's nose in row over dog'

By RICHARD DUCE

A WRITER broke his neighbour's nose and then threatened to kill him in a dispute over their dogs, a court was told yesterday.

John McVicar, 56, forced his way into the home in Battersea, southwest London, of Scott Caisley, an advertising executive, and repeatedly head-butted him after he answered the door in his dressing gown, Kingston Crown Court was told.

The prosecution alleges that Mr McVicar carried out the assault after complaining that his neighbour's dog had bit his mongrel.

Mr Caisley said that Mr McVicar knocked at his back door and then punched him so hard he fell four feet across the kitchen and onto the refrigerator. His nose was broken. "I just saw a huge blinding flash, then it was black, then just pain. He leapt into the flat after me. He had his arms round my throat — he grabbed me and head-butted me over and over again."

"He said over and over again: 'If this happens again I'll kill you.' He was looking at me in the eye and then he was looking at some knives I had in the kitchen." Mr Caisley, 27, said he eventually succeeded in pushing Mr McVicar away and telephoned the police.

Mr McVicar, who is conducting his own defence, de-



McVicar claimed he acted in self-defence

nies assault in November last year and says he acted in self-defence. He also alleged that Mr Caisley's Labrador-cross dog bit him during the fight. Mr McVicar told the court he suffered a gouged forehead, a grazed cheek and an abrasion on his nose in the fight.

He accused Mr Caisley of lying about the fight and asked him: "A slim, bald-headed sort of codger launches an unprovoked attack and you don't fight back. Why? If I was convicted you would see a serialisation deal."

Mr Caisley said he was telling the truth. The trial continues.

Zulu VC sold to private collector

By KYLE SMITH

A VICTORIA CROSS won at the defence of Rorke's Drift, dramatised in the film *Zulu*, failed to reach its pre-sale estimate when it fetched £80,000 at auction yesterday.

The medal, one of 11 awarded in the battle, was bought by an anonymous private collector, disappointing the family of Private Robert Jones, who had hoped it would go to his regimental museum. Private Jones, 21, played a crucial part in the inspired stand of 153 British soldiers against 4,000 Zulu warriors in January 1879.

His family urged that the medal should be returned to the regimental museum of the South Wales Borderers in Brecon, where the other six VCs won in the battle by B Company, 2nd/24th Regiment, are displayed. None had ever seen the medal before as it has been in the hands of collectors for decades. It was last sold in 1950 for £98.

Julianne Bufon, 23, a great-granddaughter, said: "It's a great loss. We'll probably never see it again."

Michael Naxton, a medal expert acting on behalf of the collector, said the buyer might consider allowing it to be exhibited in Wales. "It's a fascinating bit of British history," he said. Dix and Webb, the auctioneers, had hoped the medal would beat the record £132,000 paid for a VC in 1992.



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Weavers gamble on factory for future

By STEPHEN FARRELL

THE Harris Tweed weavers of the Outer Hebrides, fearful for their future in a declining industry, are gambling on buying a mill that closed down last year when its owners went into liquidation with a deficit of £750,000.

The Harris Tweed Weavers' Association plans to raise £300,000 from members in a co-operative venture. Willie Macleod, association chairman, last night headed a meeting at which 100 weavers discussed proposals to raise the necessary finance by buying shares in the mill and offering them to outsiders.

Traditionally, the cloth is produced by islanders in their homes. But a massive decline in foreign markets over 30 years and a switch to larger looms by 60 of the 400 weavers left the remainder fearing for their future.

Faced with the prospect of personal contracts tying them even closer to the three remaining mills, the association voted unanimously last month to buy the disused mill belonging to the Sornoway company Lewis and Harris Textiles.

Mr Macleod, a weaver for 17 years, said: "Traditional weavers feel they are getting a raw deal with changes in the industry, and if they don't do something to take control of their own destiny they will continue to lose out."

Experts pointed out that the Harris Tweed industry, now worth £6 million a year to the Western Isles economy, has declined from selling 7.5 million metres in 1966 to 1.8 million in 1995.

"What they are planning is very risky. The mill went bust last year because the market was not there. There is not much point producing all this wonderful fabric if no one is going to buy it," one industry insider said.

Ian Mackenzie, chief executive of the Harris Tweed Authority, said: "Things are in a bit of a turmoil at the moment, but we still hope to have 400 weavers on the new [larger] loom by 2000."

The long-range forecast: cloudy in 50,000 years

By NIGEL HAWKES
SCIENCE EDITOR

THE solar system is heading for a cloud of interstellar dust and gas up to a million times denser than what we have been used to, according to astronomers.

For the past five million years — the time human life has taken to evolve on Earth — we have been moving through a volume of interstellar space that is practically empty. It cannot last, astronomers reported at a meeting of the American Astronomical Society this week. Some time in the next 50,000 years the solar system is likely to encounter much denser clouds, with effects that are difficult to predict.

Dr Jeffrey Linsky of the University of Colorado reported that telescope readings taken in 18 different direc-

tions had found that the Sun and its planets are on the very edge of an egg-shaped cloud of dust and gas. Another cloud, he said, may be as near as 20,000 years' away, although the distance is still uncertain.

"There will be an encounter," he said. "We don't know when or exactly how the Earth will be affected."

When it happened it would change the flow of the solar wind — the particles that stream out from the Sun's corona — and could expose us to greater radiation. The Sun could also appear dimmer behind much thicker clouds of material.

Both these effects could theoretically affect the weather on Earth, Dr Linsky said. Just how remained uncertain, "but I am sure there will be an effect."

Dr Priscilla Frisch, a University of Chicago astrophysicist, explained that

the solar system lay on an arm of the Milky Way galaxy and was rotating around it at about 60 light years every million years.

Within this part of the galaxy were stellar formations in which stars were living and dying, creating vast clouds of gas and dust. Some of these clouds were expanding outward at high speeds. For millions of years we had moved between the clouds, but that could change.

Dr Frisch said that passage into a cloud of greater density would first change the heliosphere, the area surrounding the solar system that is under the influence of the solar wind.

"There could be dramatic effects on the inner solar system," she said. The changed heliosphere could cause an increase in cosmic rays striking the Earth, reshape the Earth's magneto-

sphere — which is the magnetic bubble that surrounds the planet — and possibly change the chemistry of the atmosphere.

How this would affect life on Earth is not known. Dr Frisch noted, however, that some researchers had suggested that earlier ice ages might have been caused by the solar system passing through interstellar clouds.

She said that interstellar clouds could have a bearing on where life could evolve in the universe. Stars that were passing in and out of dense clouds would have a highly changeable environment, a condition that might prevent the formation of fragile life.

"Without stability in the local stellar environment, I doubt there could be stable planetary climates hospitable to life," she said.

Diocese split as traditionalists say restoration would be symbolic victory against IRA

City rejects glass plan for bomb-hit medieval church

By RUTH GLEDHILL, RELIGION CORRESPONDENT

CITY of London planners yesterday threw out the modern glass-fronted design proposed for the medieval church of St Ethelburga, badly damaged by the IRA's Bishopsgate bomb in 1993.

The decision was immediately welcomed by conservationists and church traditionalists who are fighting to resurrect St Ethelburga as it was before the bomb, when it was regarded in the City as a gem. St Ethelburga survived the Blitz and was also one of eight churches in the City which predated the Great Fire of London. Many churchmen believe it must be restored for historical continuity and to represent a symbolic victory against terrorism.

However, other senior figures in the London diocese believe the church, which had been declared redundant, should not be rebuilt because the City has too many churches and does not need another.

The modern design, by architects Blee Etwin Bridges, defeated eight other designs to win a competition intended to find the best way to redevelop the site. It has the backing of the Bishop's Council of the London diocese of the Church of England. But City planners voted 18-1 against the design on conservation grounds, deeming it inappropriate for what was the City's smallest church, a Grade I listed building.

The £3 million scheme would have involved encasing the ruins of St Ethelburga in a modern-style glass and copper-covered steel structure, including a garden, gallery and office building. Objectors included the Ancient Monument Society, the Royal Fine Art Commission, the Conservation Area Advisory Committee, the London Society, the Retail Traders Association, the City Heritage Society and the Friends of St Ethelburga.

Benjamin Hall, of Farrington Within, said: "The essential point is that it [St



Chartres: must decide which plan to support

Ethelburga is still a listed building. There is a complete failure in this scheme to respect the integrity of the two-thirds of the building which remain."

Archie Galloway, deputy chairman of the planning committee, said: "I don't like the glass front. It is an inappropriate postage stamp to put in that particular place. Something needs to happen here, but regrettably I do not think this is the right answer."

Anthony Graves, of Bishopsgate, said: "This was a jewel. Even if the church were to be rebuilt, it would not be the same as it was, he said, calling for the whole area damaged by the bomb to be put right. Barbara Newman, chairman of the committee, said she felt "uneasy" about the proposals.

In their meeting at the Guildhall, the planners also censured English Heritage, who are backing the modern structure, for failing to support adequately the Corporation's attempts at conservation. The meeting heard that the London diocesan secretary, Chris Smith, had accused "the City's planning

officers of writing a report containing "many errors of omission, fact and judgment", and of "bias, inaccuracy and incompleteness". He said the objections by officers on historical grounds were "as illogical and emotive" as objections by amenity societies such as the Ancient Monument Society.

In his letter, sent to the chairman but copied to every other member of the committee, Mr Smith said: "The Church has a different agenda from the temporal world. The destruction caused by the IRA was an extreme example of sin, which all of us commit daily."

Strongly defending the modern scheme, he said: "The detractors of this design imply that we are destroying the heritage of the City. They forget that the IRA did that."

Planning officer Peter Rees said he had received 32 letters objecting to the modern scheme, compared to 27 in support.

Conservationists headed by the Friends of St Ethelburga will now press the Bishop of London, the Right Rev Richard Chartres, to give his backing to their alternative plan. They want to rebuild all the main features of the original church, including the popular walled garden, to provide "a valuable ecclesiastical and meeting space" in the City.

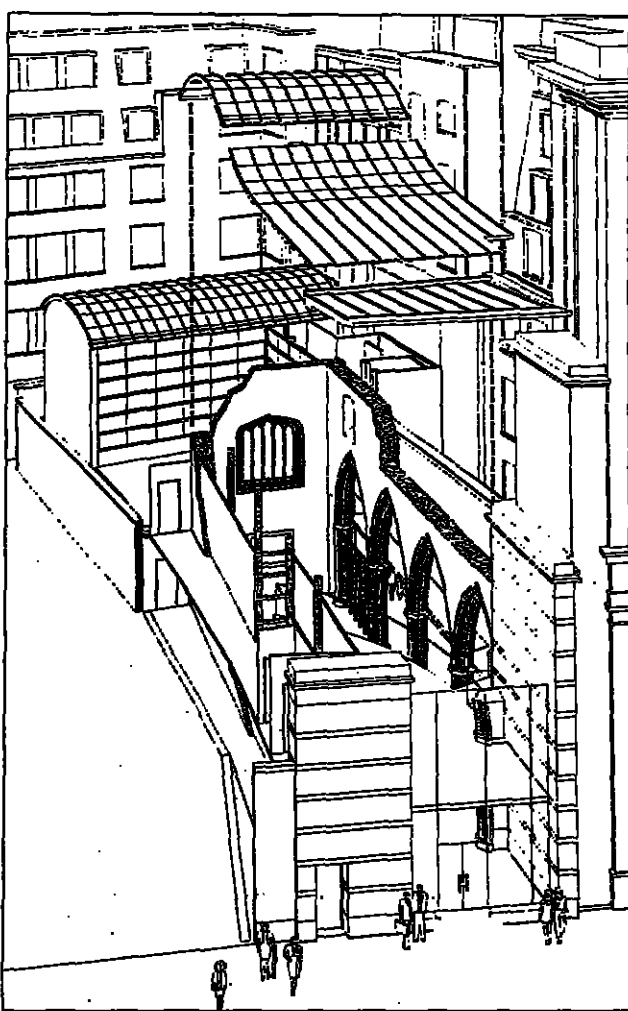
The plan, by architects Rothermel Thomas, involves reusing as much of the ancient timber and masonry as possible and has already won approval from the Corporation of London planning committee. However, it is strongly opposed by senior officials in the London diocese.

Bishop Chartres will decide whether to endorse the rebuilding scheme or whether to appeal against the decision of the planning committee when he meets in council with his senior diocesan officials next week.

Leading article, page 19



The damage caused by the IRA Bishopsgate bomb, above. Conservationists want St Ethelburga's restored as it was, below left, after City planners threw out the scheme put by the Bishop of London's council, below right



Cyanide thieves 'thought it was gold'

By MICHAEL HORSNELL

DETECTIVES investigating the theft of 25 kilograms of cyanide from Heathrow believe the thieves were deceived by packaging describing it as "gold potassium cyanide".

The substance, which can quickly kill if inhaled or swallowed, arrived in three barrels marked "poison" from Paris on scheduled flight BA305 on June 4 and was collected two days later by a security firm from the British Airways cargo terminal.

About 350 containers of the cyanide were missing when the much bigger consignment from which it was taken was delivered to the importers in Gloucestershire. Police were called in by Englehard Clai in Cinderford, a company dealing with precious metals. The alert was raised once checks were made by the company to confirm that the full consignment had been shipped.

Detectives said that there appeared to be no terrorist involvement in the theft. Detective Inspector Alan Garrod, who is leading the inquiry, said: "We believe they may have concentrated on the word 'gold' and ignored the 'potassium cyanide'. What they possess is a lethal chemical compound." He appealed for the thieves to tell police where the cyanide could be found.

He was confident the chemicals were been stolen from Heathrow but said that the police had also alerted Charles de Gaulle airport in Paris as a precaution.

The cyanide, which is used in gold plating, is white and sugar-like in appearance and was in small white circular containers with white labels similar to those used for storing aspirin. A Scotland Yard spokeswoman said: "Do not under any circumstances open the containers. The cyanide is lethal if inhaled or swallowed. If it comes into contact with your skin, wash with soap and warm water immediately. If in doubt, contact your doctor."

The labels on the containers describe the contents in some detail. A BA spokesman said the cargo had been carried under strict regulations and was signed for by the security company collecting it.

Luck runs out for Irish lottery vendors

By AUDREY MAGEE

THE Irish Government will take shopkeepers to court to stop them selling British National Lottery tickets. Government sources said court cases would be filed against offenders following advice from the Attorney-General that the sale or distribution of the tickets was illegal under the 1956 Gaming and Lotteries Act.

It is estimated that people in the Republic are spending about £20 million a year on the British lottery. In the past, much of this money had been spent on the Irish National Lottery and other charity lotteries.

The odds against winning the British lottery are much greater but the prize money is more than ten times that offered in Ireland. The Irish National Lottery

Fund rarely exceeds £3 million, compared with National Lottery jackpots of up to £40 million.

About 1,500 outlets sell British lottery slips. Couriers make weekly trips across the border to Northern Ireland where the slips are registered. Customers in the Republic pay £1.25 to play the British lottery: £1 for the ticket, 15p for the shopkeeper and 10p for the courier.

Greenwich may join Britain's heritage sites

By JOHN YOUNG

THE historic centre of Greenwich, which includes the Royal Naval College, the National Maritime Museum, the Queen's House, the Royal Observatory and the Cutty Sark, will be nominated next month as England's eleventh World Heritage Site.

Its status is expected to be confirmed in January 1998, less than two years before the completion of the planned regeneration of the Greenwich riverside to celebrate the millennium.

Although the nomination to the World Heritage Fund will be submitted formally by the National Heritage Department, the details have been prepared by English Heritage in co-operation with the International Committee on Monuments and Sites.

Yesterday Sir Jocelyn Stevens, chairman of English Heritage, called for a new crusade to gain greater support and recognition for the ten existing sites in England, some of which, he said, were in poor condition, short of funds and under threat from development and road plans.

Sir Jocelyn, who has campaigned against the widening of the A303 past Stonehenge, returned to the fray earlier this week when he described the surroundings of the Tower of London, another World Heritage Site, as a disgrace. Yesterday he pointed out that the ten sites between them attracted 13 million visitors a year, more than half of them from overseas.

The need to protect the world's great places, both

natural and man-made, was exemplified in the 1960s with the threat to the temples of Abu Simbel by the construction of the Aswan dam. Since the signing of the Unesco World Heritage convention in 1972, a total of 469 sites have been designated.

Britain, although no longer a member of Unesco, ratified the convention in 1984. But designation carries no extra protection, which still depends on local planning decisions and the listing system.

Sir Jocelyn's speech during a visit to Ironbridge Gorge in Shropshire, the first World Heritage site to be designated in England, was interrupted by Terry Rowden, a retired telecommunications engineer, who said he was tired of platitudes; places like Ironbridge were being turned into one big museum and the interests of local residents were being overridden.

The ten World Heritage Sites in England are: Stonehenge and Avebury; Hadrian's Wall; Canterbury Cathedral; St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church; Westminster Palace, Westminster Abbey and St Margaret's Church; Ironbridge Gorge; Durham Cathedral and Castle; the Tower of London; Fontaine Abbey and Studley Royal Park; Blenheim Palace; the city of Bath.

The four other World Heritage Sites in the United Kingdom are: Edinburgh; St Kilda in the Western Isles; the Giants' Causeway in Ulster; and the Edward I castles in North Wales.

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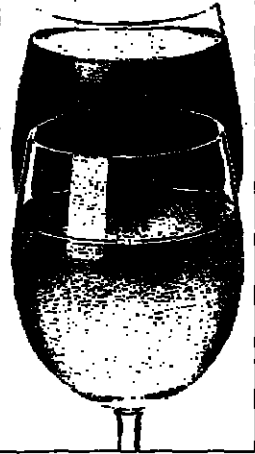
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Why millionaire is returning our lost treasures

BY DALYA ALBERGE
ARTS CORRESPONDENT

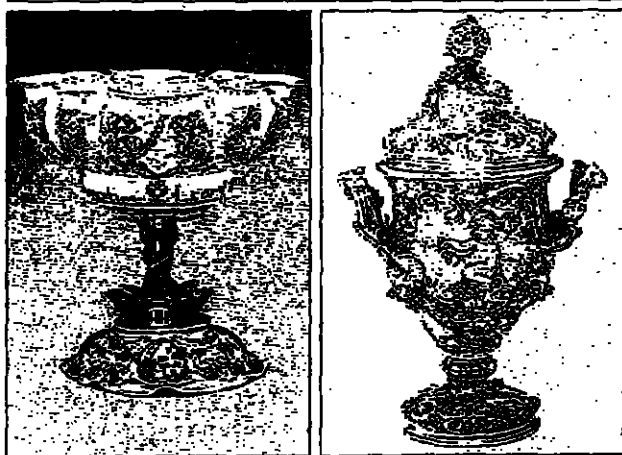
THE American property millionaire who is giving his £75 million collection of gold and silver objects to the nation said yesterday: "I felt it should come back to its roots and that the English people would really appreciate it."

Arthur Gilbert, who was born 82 years ago in London and has lived in America for the past 47 years, said that many of the treasures in his collection had been sold by the owners of some of Britain's grandest stately houses, including Althorp and Powderham Castle, but they now belonged in Britain.

Mr Gilbert, who made his fortune from industrial development and high-rise office blocks in California, had managed to acquire the objects because British public collections were unable to raise the money and prevent their export.

"At first I was going to give it to the people of California," he recalled. "But I believe that the people here are capable of really showing their appreciation and warmth for this collection. When you see it, you are really going to see something you have not seen before."

American museums had tried to persuade him to leave them the collection, which had been on display for many years at the Los Angeles County Museum of Art. The pieces include gold snuff-boxes made for Frederick the Great of Prussia, one of which cost Mr Gilbert about £1.2 million in 1993, and a silver bowl from Althorp, family home of the Princess of Wales. He said that ultimate-



Top: silver ewer and basin by H. Auguste, c.1789
Above: two gold cups, made in 1665 and 1742

ly he had been persuaded by his old friend, Lord Rothschild, chairman of the Heritage Lottery Fund, to choose Britain.

Mr Gilbert was speaking at a news conference at Somerset House, where the collection will be housed in vaults to be refurbished with a £15.55 million grant from the lottery fund.

Lord Rothschild said that

the Van Goghs and Gauguins left by Samuel Courtauld and displayed at Somerset House made up one of the greatest collections of paintings given to Britain. Arthur Gilbert, he added, had donated the greatest collection of decorative arts ever given to this country.

Mr Gilbert, whose father built up a furniture company, was born in Golders Green, north London. His parents

arrived in Britain, from Poland and Russia, in 1893. Before moving to Los Angeles in 1949 Mr Gilbert built up a business making and exporting dinner and evening wear designed by his wife Rosalinde. She died last August. They had been married for 61 years.

"I always love England," Mr Gilbert said. "I only left for selfish reasons because I wanted to live in the sun."

With the success of his Beverly Hills business, Gilbert Financial Corporation, the couple turned their attention to objets d'art, building up one of the most celebrated private collections of gold and silverware in the world.

The gift to the nation includes Roman ornaments from the 18th and 19th centuries covered in tiny pieces of mosaic which Mr Gilbert calls "micro-mosaics". He discovered they were a largely overlooked area and set about becoming one of the world's leading authorities on them. His collection is rivalled only by that of the Hermitage Museum in St Petersburg.

It is hoped that the new Somerset House galleries for the collection will be ready for the millennium. The building has long housed the Inland Revenue and the Royal Court of Justice, along with other government departments. Lord Rothschild said that cars would be removed from the great quadrangle, opening up the space to the public again.

Part of the Gilbert collection will be on display in the Victoria and Albert Museum in November to coincide with the opening of the museum's silver galleries.

Leading article, page 17



Mr Gilbert speaking yesterday at Somerset House, the future home of his collection

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Indians and Pakistanis the 'new Jews' of Britain

BY RICHARD FORD
HOME CORRESPONDENT

INDIANS and Pakistanis are becoming the "new Jews" of Britain, enjoying rising prosperity through hard work while retaining a strong belief in the family, according to a study of census returns.

It says the two communities will emulate the upward mobility of the Jewish community, with growing numbers starting their own businesses, moving into their own homes and joining the ranks of professionally qualified white collar workers.

Meanwhile, the Bangladeshi and black Caribbean communities face an "Irish" future as working-class wage-earners living in council or housing association property.

The "white collar, blue collar" divide emerging within the ethnic minority community is highlighted by Professor Ceri Peach of Oxford University in a detailed analysis of the 1991 census, in which a question on race was included for the first time.

He says: "One of the most telling summaries of the differences between the Caribbean and Asian settlements in Britain is that the Caribbeans faced what I term an 'Irish future' while the Asians faced a 'Jewish future'."

The implication of the

| RACIAL MIX | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------|
| Ethnic Group | Great Britain | % |
| White | 51,873,794 | 94.51 |
| Black Caribbean | 499,954 | 0.91 |
| Black African | 212,362 | 0.39 |
| Black other | 178,401 | 0.33 |
| Indian | 840,255 | 1.53 |
| Pakistani | 476,555 | 0.87 |
| Bangladeshi | 162,835 | 0.30 |
| Chinese | 156,938 | 0.29 |
| Other - Asian | 197,534 | 0.36 |
| Other | 290,206 | 0.53 |
| Total minorities | 3,015,050 | 5.49 |

Figures are to 1991

statement is that the black Caribbean population is working class, waged labour, state comprehensive school-educated and council housed, while the Asian population will become self-employed owner occupiers and white collar workers with professional qualifications.

The professor of social geography admits that in using a Jewish-Irish comparison he is stereotyping both communities, but says Irish immigrants have traditionally been seen as a blue-collar, working-class group.

He adds: "The new Jewish future seems to be coming about for the Indian population and to an extent the Pakistani population, although not for the Bangladeshis."

The Indian population was

already displaying some of the strengths of the Jewish community. "It is very family orientated, it has integrated into life in Britain but has not assimilated. It looks to the achievement of the community as a whole. People tend to marry within the Indian community rather than outside it."

The census found that the Indian and Pakistani communities have housing owner-occupation rates of about 80 per cent, compared with white and Chinese rates of about 60 per cent and below 50 per cent for black groups. Professor Peach concedes that much of the Indian and Pakistani owner-occupied property is in 19th century, inner city terraces, compared with a black-African population that lives in more modern local authority

housing. While members of the Asian ethnic minority marry predominantly within their own communities, the study found high levels of mixed black Caribbean-white relationships. There was a white partner in 10.1 per cent of households headed by a black Caribbean male, only 4.8 per cent of households featured a white partner where the roles were reversed. "A significant proportion of the ethnic minority population is derived from mixed unions and new ethnic identities are being forged."

Professor Peach says the census indicates that the black Caribbean population in Britain is not as segregated as in America and that it has not become ghettoised, particularly in London where members of the community were moving from the inner city to the suburbs.

The census also discloses the emergence of a black British identity among people who are from an ethnic minority community but are British-born. The figures show that since 1984, a majority of the Caribbean ethnic population has been born in Britain.

The report, *Ethnicity in the 1991 Census*, published yesterday by the Office for National Statistics, estimates the Irish-born population in Britain at between 837,464 and 1,089,428.

MPs protest at conditions for British peacekeepers in Bosnia

BY MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

MANY British soldiers serving in Bosnia are enduring worse conditions than some of their Nato counterparts.

They have inadequate winter clothing, live in tents and have no easy means of phoning home, MPs reported yesterday. The Americans and Dutch enjoyed much better conditions, the all-party Commons Defence Committee said.

Although one MP said he did not expect British soldiers to be living in five-star hotels, after nearly four years of British peacekeeping deployments in Bosnia it was time they had better facilities, the MPs said. Improved conditions were even more important, if, as the MPs urged, British troops remained in Bosnia beyond the 12-month timetable laid down by the Dayton peace accord.

At present, the 10,500 British troops, part of the Nato-led Implementation Force (Ifor), are due to be withdrawn or to start withdrawing from December 20. Bruce George, Labour MP for Walsall South, said if Ifor left after 12 months, it would be "disastrous" because the former warring parties would return to fighting. The MPs, who made their

fourth trip to Bosnia in April, were shocked by the conditions some of the troops had to tolerate, although they admitted that morale was still high. They found one 230-man unit camping in a disused factory. In January they had to survive Arctic conditions of minus 25C.

"We were told that lavatory facilities were so inadequate that troops wait until they leave camp on patrol and then make use of appropriate cover in a mine-infested countryside."

At the time of the MPs' visit, some 2,000 soldiers did not have access to phones, other than via a 30-minute bus ride once a week to a town with a single international phone.

The MPs discovered that while the Americans shipped air-conditioned mobile operating theatres around to treat injured soldiers, the British wounded had to be operated on in tents with no air-filtering system.

There was also a shortage of surgeons. The report said the number of deployable Army surgeons had dropped from 33 to 22 in the past two years. "The Army needs nine medical officers and four surgeons in Bosnia and is having to rely

on doctors from the other services and other countries," the MPs said.

American and Dutch soldiers had also been issued with bottled water because of the health risk posed by local water supplies. Although the Royal Engineers had produced clean drinking water, the "unusual taste has deterred many from drinking it". Two days after the committee's visit, the Ministry of Defence agreed to provide bottled water.

"The MoD needs to show a faster response to meeting unforeseen needs for supporting soldiers in the field," the report said.



George said pull-out would be disastrous

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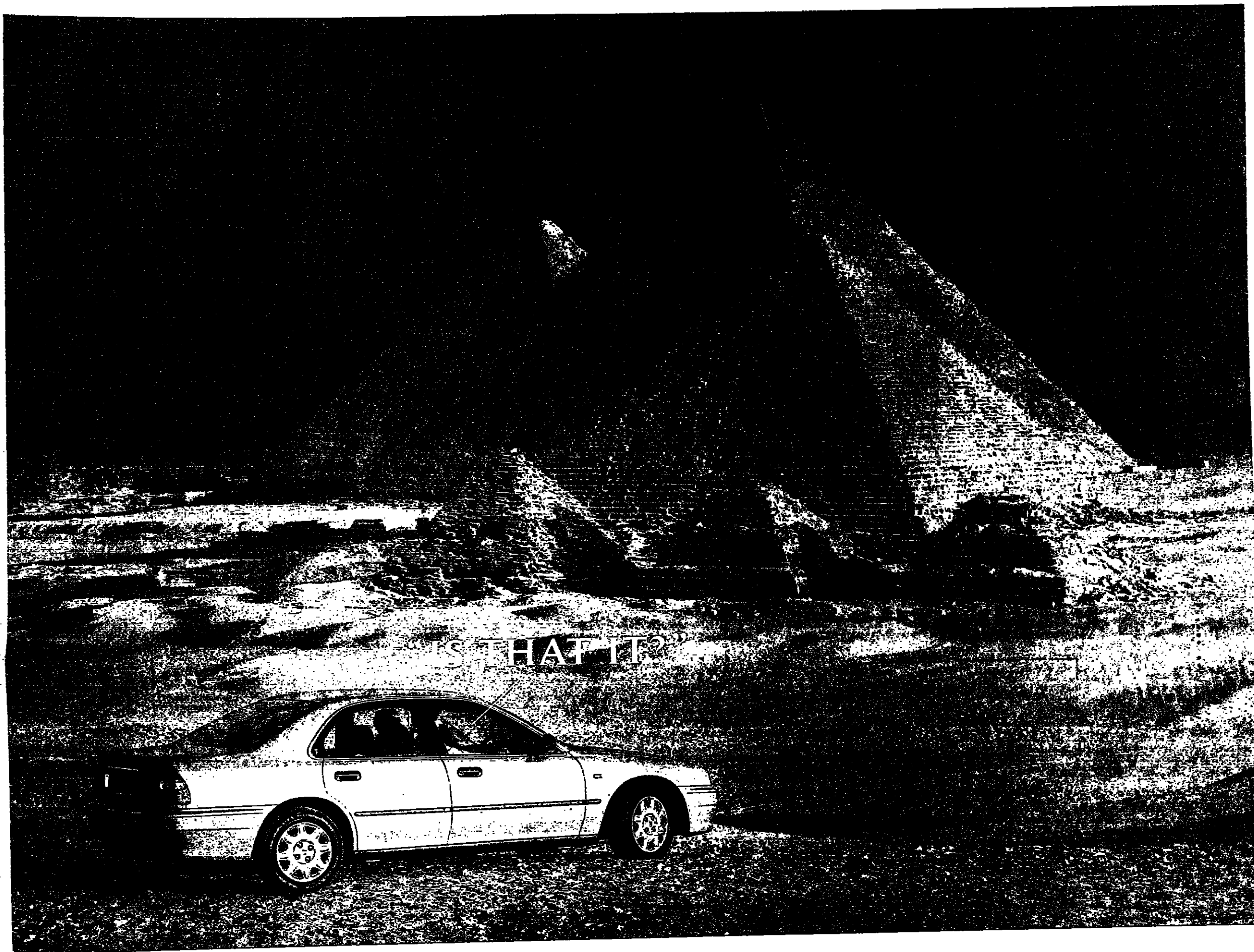
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Cambridge resists students' call for longer exams term

By DAVID CHARTER, EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

STUDENTS at Cambridge University are battling to change the centuries-old tradition of a seven-week summer term, the shortest in the world. The undergraduates want an extra week to revise for their final examinations, bringing them into line with Oxford.

College bursars are resisting any change. They say an extra week's study will cost thousands of pounds in income from summer conferences at the colleges.

A vote on the issue by the university membership is likely

ly next term, but students, who accuse the bursars of putting money before education, will be excluded. The bursars will be backed by academics who fear erosion of their summer research time.

The final four weeks of the Cambridge summer term, known as the Easter Term, are taken up with examinations. Many students are tempted to skip lectures in the first three weeks to ensure they have enough time for revision.

Nick Forbes, president of the university's Student

Union, said: "So much is crammed into so little time that we want a week in the middle of term to catch up on reading. We are only talking about an extra week, considering we have only 23 weeks in the year when almost every other university has 30."

Ceri Smith, the students' academic affairs officer, added: "They are being incredibly selfish. Basically the university has to decide whether it is here to have conferences or to teach students. There is no more than 30 weeks of teaching time in Cambridge University. It is absolutely scandalous there is so little time."

The university's council and the general board are backing the introduction of an extra week when it comes to the vote. A joint report concluded: "The need for formal teaching to be compressed into a relatively short part of the year adds to the pressure on students. It is difficult to defend such arrangements on educational grounds."

The Bursars' Committee believes the proposals would cause financial hardships, not only to the individual colleges, but also to the students. Dr Andrew Cosh, bursar at Queens', said the joint report "grossly oversimplified" the position and underestimated the consequences.

"It is highly probable that the majority of colleges would be forced to raise their room rents. Such rent increases and the likelihood that undergraduates will be living away from home for longer, would put further burdens on student finances when they are already under severe pressure."

Dr Cosh added: "Shortening the length of the summer conference period would seriously diminish the income of most colleges at a time when they are being forced to rely more heavily on this source. For certain colleges the delay of a week would cause the complete loss of bookings of several weeks' duration as summer schools move elsewhere. Colleges would be forced to respond by reducing services and increasing student charges to compensate."

Comprehensive schools have the lowest take-up rates for mathematics and science A levels, research for Government curriculum advisers showed yesterday.

Six-formers were much more likely to take maths, chemistry and physics A levels at grammar and independent schools, according to the School Curriculum and Assessment Authority.

Postgraduate vacancies, p43

Dons fight plan for expansion in green belt

By NICK NUTTALL, ENVIRONMENT CORRESPONDENT

DONS are accusing Cambridge University of acting immorally and putting profits before the environment by proposing to build student accommodation and prepare land for a new college to the west of the city.

The plan is supported by the city council, which has agreed to free an area of green belt called Nineteen Acre Field.

Funds are being sought for the new college, which would be the ninth built since the 1960s. But some academics say the university is treating the environment with contempt. The dispute erupted yesterday at an emergency meeting ordered by dons who had signed a petition demanding to meet administrators.

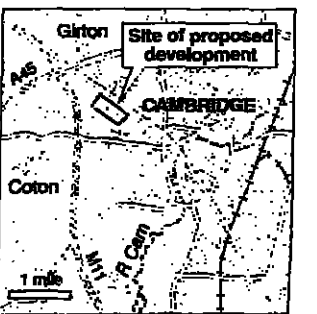
Dr Richard Grove, an historian at Clare Hall and founder of the Cambridge Green Belt Campaign, urged the university to withdraw its plans. "The green belt is under increasing pressure from developers," he said. "It is unacceptable that an academic institution like Cambridge should be grabbing big chunks of it. It is a very dangerous precedent. Developers everywhere will be able to say, 'A university like Cambridge can do it so why can't we?'"

The scheme has alarmed other academics and researchers, who say the university has not consulted them. Professor Donald Lynden-Bell, of the Institute of Astronomy, said: "It has come in as a back-door thing as part of some deal between the city and the university."

Stephen Fleet, the university's registrar, said: "There is a

great shortage of accommodation for researchers and students. The development of Nineteen Acre Field would make an important contribution." A university spokeswoman added: "Cambridge is a medieval city without the infrastructure of, say, Bristol or London. Also, a lot of the departments are in Victorian buildings which are not appropriate for modern uses like science."

The university also says that its decision to seek the green-belt development, expected to be approved by the council



later this month, is environmentally friendly. A bigger site, closer to the city centre and known as the rifle range, had been chosen initially but opposed by the local authority. Critics say the Labour-controlled council was concerned that it might lose votes in an area populated by Labour supporters.

Under the new deal, the rifle range will be protected in return for freeing Nineteen Acre Field, which the university owns. Dr Grove said: "It is like delisting a medieval church and listing a mock Tudor house."



Elyse Bartlett and her brother Alexander: "My broken heart is mended now"

Angel's wings spare girl trauma of heart surgery

By JEREMY LAURANCE, HEALTH CORRESPONDENT

A FOUR-YEAR-OLD girl has become the first in England to undergo a hole-in-the-heart treatment that avoids surgery.

Elyse Bartlett, from Ford Ingbridge, Hampshire, would have had to endure painful open-heart surgery involving ten days in hospital and six weeks of convalescence to correct the congenital defect that left her weak and breathless. Instead the hole was closed with "angel's wings", a device inserted through a small incision in her thigh and threaded into her heart. The procedure lasted less than two hours, was virtually painless and she returned home the next day.

Carol and Steve Bartlett, Elyse's parents, said their daughter was transformed by the treatment carried out at Southampton General Hospital. Mr Bartlett, 37, said: "She came back a new person. She was full of energy. We are still looking for the off switch."

His wife, also 37, said: "The angel's wings are wonderful because they save not only the physical but also the emotional trauma of surgery. We call her our little guinea-pig."

The stamp-sized device is shaped like an umbrella so it can be folded up and inserted into a vein. Dr Tony Salmon, consultant paediatric cardiologist, threaded it through a catheter to Elyse's heart and triggered the device to open it and release two square gauze-covered metal frames.

The device is made from an alloy of nickel and titanium, dubbed the memory metal because it can be folded up

tightly but always springs back to its original shape. It is expected to last Elyse for the rest of her life.

Yesterday, running round the garden with a friend, she said: "Dr Salmon mended my heart because it was broken. He put in the angel's wings and now I am better."

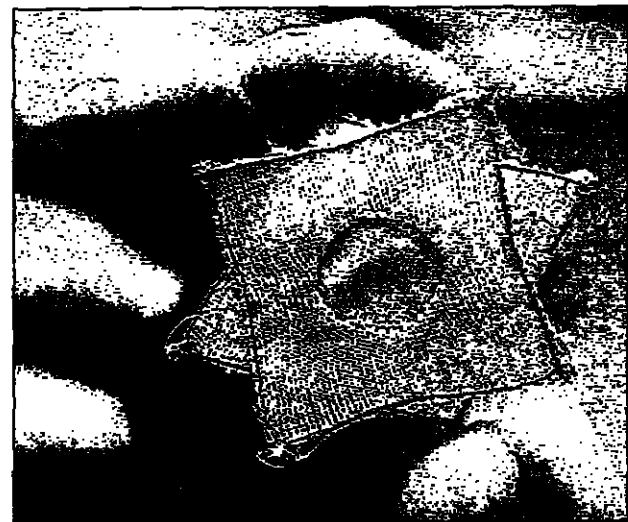
The device was developed by Dr Gladwin Das of the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis, who carried out the first operation last August. Hospitals in Southampton and Edinburgh were selected to run the first trials in Europe. Since Elyse had her operation last November, 18 patients aged from four to 61 have undergone the treatment in Britain.

Dr Salmon said the angel's

wings were a significant improvement on previous devices. The others are more like clam shells which clamp on to the heart wall. This fills the hole and is more like a surgical closure without the surgery.

Dr Salmon said the £2,600 device heralded a new era in the treatment of patients with a hole in the heart. "Its biggest advantage is it avoids open heart surgery, which means a scar on the chest and some considerable discomfort. Elyse's operation went very smoothly. She was out in a couple of days and is feeling very well indeed."

The treatment could help hundreds of patients a year in Britain but is not suitable for all holes in the heart.



The gauze-covered metal angel's wings were threaded through from Elyse's thigh to her heart

Sleepwalker fell 50ft to his death

By A STAFF REPORTER

A STUDENT was sleepwalking when he fell 50ft to his death from a science laboratory, an inquest was told yesterday. Alan Jackson, 21, fell asleep after a night of studying in the biology department at Leeds University.

Mr Jackson, who had a long history of sleepwalking, plunged from a fourth floor window in the early hours of May 1. His spectacles, which he would only ever take off before going to bed, were later found in his jacket.

Mr Jackson's mother Linda, who owns a shop with her husband Wilfred in Wakefield, West Yorkshire, said: "He used to sleepwalk around the house as a young boy and

would often come into the shop. We were careful to keep the doors locked."

"When his body was found, his glasses were in his pocket. He always kept them on when he was awake." She added that her son was a devout Catholic and "suicide was against his religion."

Mr Jackson, a genetics student in his final year, fell in the covered walkway between two buildings. He had appeared "cheerful" to his housemates on the night he died.

Recording an open verdict, the Leeds Coroner, David Hinchliff, said: "I cannot be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that he planned to end his life."

Prince to pay £1m tax on £4.9m income

By A STAFF REPORTER

THE Prince of Wales is likely to face another £1 million bill for income tax this year. His 1995 income from the Duchy of Cornwall, whose accounts were published yesterday, would total an estimated £3.9 million after tax.

The Prince is thought to spend more than £2 million on official expenses and about £1.5 million on private expenditure. Additional dividend income from shares worth about £2 million is likely to have produced up to an additional £50,000.

Duchy income for 1995 totalled £11,688,119. After accounting for operating costs of £6,759,230, including £1.5 million on repairs, estate maintenance and loan interest payments, a surplus of £4,898,889 — a 9.7 per cent rise on the previous year — was paid to the Prince as Duke of Cornwall. "The increase in the duchy surplus reflects continuing good performance in all sectors of the duchy's operations coupled with tight control of administrative costs," a spokesman for the duchy said.

Out of the duchy income, the Prince must fund his and the Princess's office and all aspects of their public and private lives, and of their children, as they do not receive money from the Civil List.

As a Crown body, the duchy is tax-exempt. Duchy income passed to the Prince is, therefore, also tax-exempt. However, the prince volunteers to pay income tax.

Tax on the Prince's £4.9 million duchy income is calculated, as with other taxpayers, after deducting his and the Princess's business expenditure. The biggest tax-deductible expense is staff costs for running the Prince and Princess's office to deal with their commitments.

It is believed the Prince will pay about £1 million tax on £2.5 million, after deducting an estimated £2.4 million in expenses. That would leave an estimated £1.5 million to meet the private annual expenditure of the Prince, Princess and their two children, Prince William, 13, and Prince Harry, 11, plus additional provision for the boys' future.

The accounts, which were laid yesterday in the libraries of both Houses of Parliament, show how the duchy was managed in 1995. They do not reveal how the Prince spends the money.

The Prince paid income tax on his Duchy income for the first time two years ago, mirroring the Queen's decision to pay tax. The undisclosed tax bills for 1993-94 and 1994-95 were also thought to be in the region of £1 million each.

NEWS IN BRIEF



Gregory in Thai jail

Trafficker's sentence reduced

Sandra Gregory, the Briton jailed in Thailand for 25 years for drug trafficking, has been given a reprieve of three years and four months, an eighth of her sentence. Gregory, 32, from Sowerby Bridge, West Yorkshire, was granted the reprieve under an amnesty given by the King of Thailand to celebrate his Golden Jubilee. Three unnamed male British prisoners will be set free under the amnesty.

Dive damages

Ian Farrant, 17, was awarded £250,000 as an interim payment after he was paralysed when he dived into a tidal pool at Margate, Kent, last year. The High Court ruled Thanet District Council was at fault.

Robinson visit

Mary Robinson, President of the Irish Republic, left Dublin for a four-day visit to the United States. She will meet President Bill Clinton, Vice-President Al Gore, and Newt Gingrich, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Clunes divorce

Martin Clunes, 33, star of the TV comedy *Men Behaving Badly*, was granted a "quickie" divorce, ending his marriage to actress Lucy Aston, 32, on the ground that the couple had lived apart for more than two years.

Robbed in court

Police are investigating the theft of a wallet, cheque book and card from a judge's room in Croydon Crown Court. Judge Crash reported the loss on Monday. The public normally has no access to that part of the building.

Ladies swarm in

Swarms of Painted Lady butterflies from North Africa have arrived on farmland in East Anglia attracted, experts believe, by unusually hot and ideal weather conditions. The reddish brown and pink insects have a three-inch wingspan.

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Yeltsin conjures up fear of Soviet past in massacre town

FROM RICHARD BEESTON IN MOSCOW

PRESIDENT Yeltsin played a trump card against his main Communist rival in the presidential race yesterday when he raised the spectre of Soviet repression by visiting the scene of one of the bloodiest chapters in modern Russian history.

With only three days left of campaigning ahead of Sunday's polls, he threw Gennadi Zyuganov, his Communist rival, on the defensive when he made a pilgrimage to the southern town of Novocherkassk. The town, a centre for the Don Cossack community, was the site of a massacre in the summer of 1962 when Soviet troops killed scores of civilians during food riots.

"There is no, and never will be, a return to the past," said Mr Yeltsin, who solemnly laid a wreath on the simple stone memorial to the dead.

Although details of the massacre were kept secret until the late 1980s, it has now been established that at least 70 people were killed. According

to Geoffrey Hosking's authoritative *History of the Soviet Union*, the unrest was precipitated by government price increases for milk and meat. In Novocherkassk, the rise coincided with moves at a factory to reduce pay. Workers revolted and when police came to arrest the ringleaders, a city-wide strike was observed. Special KGB troops guarding the local Communist Party building fired shots in the air to disperse the demonstrators. In the ensuing riot, scores of unarmed civilians were shot down as the authorities struggled to restore order.

The memories of the Soviet-era repression remain vivid for the Cossacks, the Tsar's fierce frontiersmen, whose communities had already been purged by the Bolsheviks. Yesterday, hundreds of Cossacks pledged their support for President Yeltsin and presented him with a cavalry sabre, which they urged him to use "to cut off the heads of your enemies".

The Kremlin leader insisted, however, that he intended to beat his opponents through the ballot box at Sunday's elections rather than with cold steel. He signed a decree granting the victims of the unrest compensation.

The campaign visit threw Mr Zyuganov on the defensive. Asked, if as Communist Party leader he was prepared to denounce the massacre, Mr Zyuganov, who visited the town earlier in the campaign, said he condemned the incident but that he could bear no responsibility since he was only a schoolboy at the time of the riots.

"Lately those who call themselves democrats and liberals brought about the deaths of 60,000 people in Chechnia," said the Communist Party leader at a press conference in Moscow. "These people are trying to get political mileage out of the events of Novocherkassk. I am against people speculating on bloodshed and death."

Russian troops start phased withdrawal from Chechnia

BY THOMAS DE WAAL

THE first Russian division began to pull out of the mountains of Chechnia yesterday in line with the peace deal signed on Monday.

The pact crowns a series of efforts by President Yeltsin to solve the 18-month conflict, one of the biggest obstacles to his being re-elected in presidential elections on Sunday.

The first soldiers to leave were from the 245th Motorised Division, stationed in the Shatoi region in southern Chechnia, which suffered almost 100 casualties in an ambush in April. Under the accord, all but two Russian brigades should have left by



the end of August, and the Chechen rebels have agreed to hand in their weapons. The fragility of the accord was revealed, however, when a column of cars carrying members of a rebel delegation, negotiators from the Organis-

ation for Security and Co-operation in Europe and reporters, was twice attacked near the Chechen capital, Grozny, as it travelled back from the talks in the neighbouring region of Ingushetia.

Several explosions rocked the convoy, at least six people were hurt and a window was smashed in the car of Tim Guldinmann, the head of the OSCE mission in Grozny.

The accord appears to have been signed in haste before the presidential election and avoids several issues, particularly the rebels' demands for full secession. The rapid timetable for the pullout of troops suggests war-weariness on the Russian side.



The smoke of conflict hangs over the hills in this print of the Battle of Borodino in September 1812 during Napoleon's invasion of Russia

Communists win battle of Borodino

FROM THOMAS DE WAAL IN BORODINO

THE plain white obelisks and golden eagles dotted across the fields at Borodino bear witness to the great battle in which Napoleon's army suffered huge losses on its march towards Moscow.

In the village of Borodino today the Communists have already won the battle against President Yeltsin. The question for them is whether they can galvanise enough votes and storm Moscow.

Despite all predictions to the contrary, it may still be possible. Opinion polls are putting President Yeltsin more than ten percentage points ahead of Gennadi Zyuganov, the Communist Party leader. But pollsters are saying that they may have failed to record a rich seam of hatred for Mr Yeltsin among pensioners and the 30 million rural voters. "We just do not penetrate to some layers of our society," Leonid Sedov, a leading opinion pollster, said recently.

Borodino is a stark contrast to the prosperity of Moscow, 75 miles away.

There are few cars, people are shabbily dressed and the roads are not properly covered with asphalt.

Father Igor Vostryakov, an energetic young priest, looks after 20 parishes and churches in the area, including the dove-blue domes of a 17th-century church that is the only building surviving from the era of the battle. His parishioners, he said, were the losers from five years of post-Communist reforms. Since the collective farm closed two years ago, the old people have almost nothing to live on and most of the young have left to look for work. With a few exceptions — some people who were thankful to Mr Yeltsin for opening the churches — they were going to vote for Mr Zyuganov.

"I think that, if the elections are honest, the Communists will win," Father Igor said. "And judging by the provinces, they are going to vote en masse."

Nadezhda Mikhailova, a local woman dressed in a mauve kerchief and ragged slippers, was collecting water in two buckets from the village pump. She said she was 51 but looked

much older. The £20 a month she earned working at the Borodino Museum was barely enough to keep the family in bread, she said. "I want Zyuganov, and so does my husband and my mother," she said.

In Valuyev, the next village, the cowshed had lost its roof and the only vehicle on the main street was the wreck of a bus. Vasilii and Nikolai, brothers-in-law sitting chatting on a

bench, were Zyuganov voters. "It is disgusting," Vasilii said of the Yeltsin campaign. A veteran of the siege of Leningrad, he was an admirer of Margaret Thatcher and said Russia needed a "man of iron".

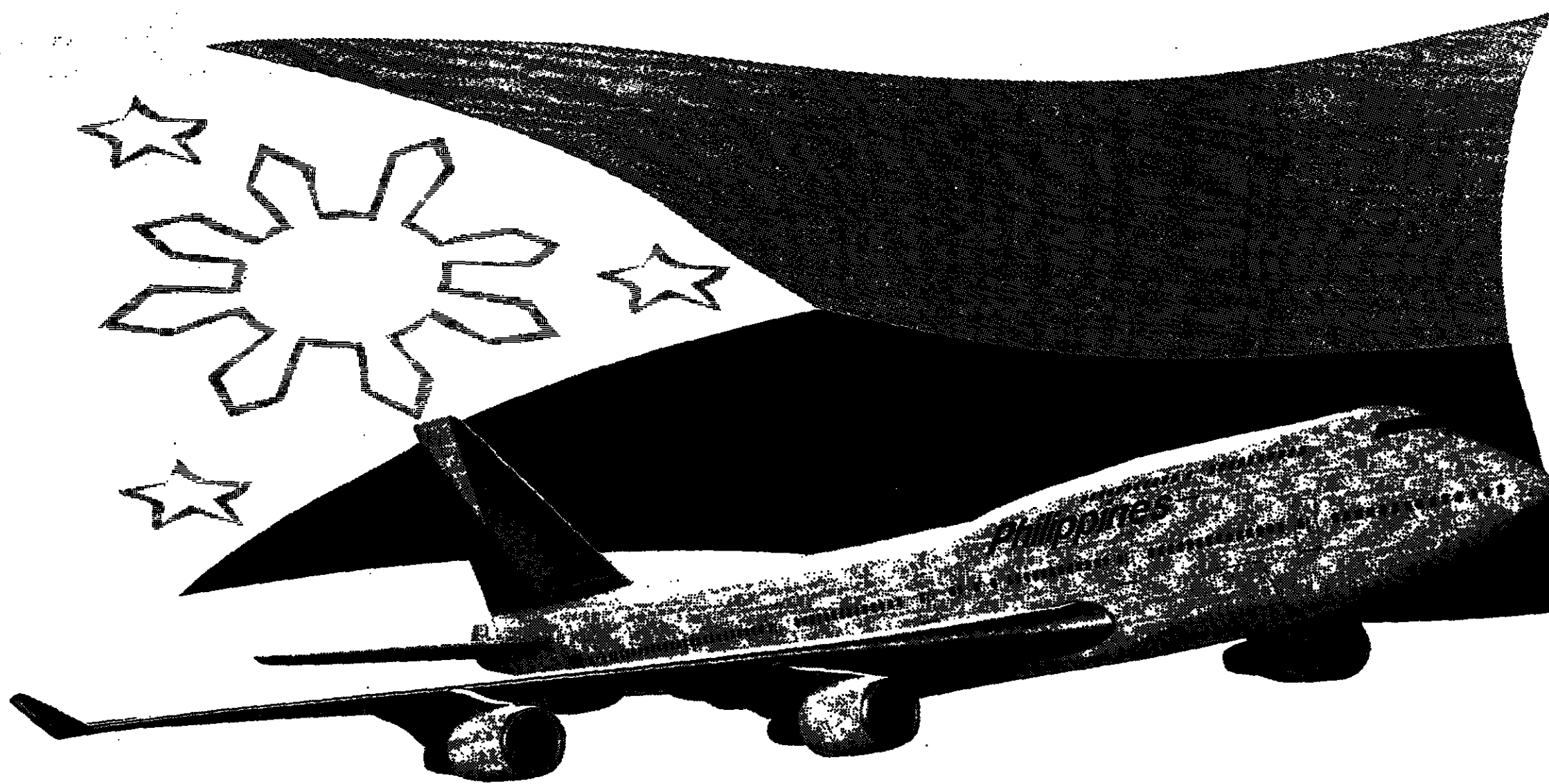
Nikolai got out another Belomorkanal, an old Soviet paper cigarette. His shoes were done up with wire. "Everything has been destroyed here," he said. "Go and look at the cowshed. You cannot live here without a cow."

If the Communists receive less than overwhelming support in the villages, it may be due to oversight rather than lack of support. In the old days people waited for instructions on how to vote from Communist agitators, but none had been to Valuyev. "Of course we will vote, but we do not know how yet," Nina Sergeyeva said, standing in her yard peeling potatoes into a bucket. "There should be some kind of meeting, some kind of lecture, but people do not understand what to do."

If Mr Yeltsin wins a few votes here, it will be thanks to a dynamic election campaign that succeeded in eclipsing Mr Zyuganov from the television screens.



Zyuganov: gaining rural votes



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Jackson sued after denying sex attack

FROM QUENTIN LETTS
IN NEW YORK

LEGAL problems have hit Michael Jackson again. The pop singer has been sued in a multimillion-dollar action by the father of a boy he is alleged to have molested in 1993.

The case was settled out of court with a settlement said to be worth \$15 million (£9.8 million) to the 13-year-old. The child's father is now claiming that Jackson may have broken with comments he made on a network television programme last year.

Jackson told an interviewer that the molestation charges were "lies, lies, lies". He added: "There is not one iota of information that was found that could connect me."

The case papers were lodged last month in a Santa Barbara court. The action names as defendants not only Jackson but also Lisa Marie, his estranged wife, Diane Sawyer, the presenter of the chat show, and others associated with the programme. They were "unjustly enriched" by the statements, the plaintiffs claim.

The court papers stated that Jackson has "developed, orchestrated, participated and carried out a scheme to accuse falsely the minor of lying about his claims that he was sexually assaulted and molested".

Jackson said: "The allegations made in the lawsuit are false and I will vigorously challenge them."



Jackson: lawsuit claims confidentiality breach

Canada fury after Juppé talks of Quebec 'resistance'

BY QUENTIN LETTS

ALAIN JUPPÉ, the French Prime Minister, angered federalists during a visit to Canada when he appeared to compare the French-speaking separatists of Quebec to resistance fighters in the Second World War.

M Juppé hailed what he called "the spirit of resistance" of French-speaking Canadians. At a ceremony with Lucien Bouchard, the separatist Premier of Quebec, M Juppé said: "Quebeckers do not take the easy way out, because they know the great lesson of history: the spirit of peoples is never better forged than in resistance." In French, the word has rich evocations of the *maquis* who fought the Nazi occupation in the 1940s.

Keith Henderson, leader of the mainly English-speaking Equality Party which opposes Quebec independence, said yesterday that the remarks were totally inappropriate. He said: "It fills me with disgust that a French politician can hark back to the Resistance when Canadian soldiers gave their lives to liberate France from Nazi domination." He accused M Juppé of "hypocrisy and a lack of gratitude".

Howard Galganov, a Montreal businessman who on Sunday led a rally of 7,000 Quebec federalists on Parli-

ment Hill in Ottawa, said: "What are the French-speakers meant to be resisting? Not only are their rights guaranteed, they are also restricting the freedoms of English-speaking people." Referring to M Juppé, he said: "This guy is an idiot. His remarks are an insult to people who fought for democracy and freedom."

At the start of his three-day Canadian tour, during meetings with Jean Chrétien, the Canadian Prime Minister, M Juppé avoided all mention of Quebec sovereignty. At Monday night's meeting in Quebec, however, he told a mainly French-speaking audience: "Whatever destiny you choose, France will be at your side."

Last autumn separatists narrowly lost a referendum on the future of Quebec, the second such result in recent years. Mr Bouchard and his allies, who view independence as inevitable, have said that they intend to push for a third referendum. Mr Bouchard said that M Juppé was following the "legacy" of the late President de Gaulle who in 1967 uttered the cry "Vive le Québec libre!" in support of separatism. M Juppé, while taking note of the convention that sovereign states do not interfere with one another's affairs, saluted de Gaulle's

remark by speaking of his "unique poetry and ardour" in relation to Quebec.

M Juppé's resistance remarks, even if they were not meant to evoke the *maquis*, appear ill chosen, given the fact that French-speakers exercise great power in Quebec and have been accused of bullying non-separatist groups, including Jewish people and "ethnics" whom they partly blamed for last autumn's referendum result.

A recent poll of English-speaking Quebecers suggested that only half of them expected to be living there in five years' time.

The interpretation of M Juppé's words as a reference to the wartime Resistance is also unfortunate, given the fears of violence in Quebec between federalists and separatists.

Graffiti have appeared in Montreal which suggest that some hardliners on both sides may be considering taking up arms, and a widely publicised paper by Robert Lecker, a McGill University professor, recently predicted that Montreal, which retains a large non-French-speaking population, may go the way of Belfast if community tensions are not eased. In such circumstances, the use of "Resistance" looks at best to be ill judged.



Michelle Roderick hugs Dr Monte Fullerton, one of two surgeons who separated her Siamese twins, below

Twins go home to start separate lives

BY QUENTIN LETTS

EYES screwed up against the bright daylight, Siamese twins Shawna and Janelle Roderick left hospital for home after being separated by surgeons in California.

The infants, who were joined at the liver when they were born on May 1, have put on 2lb each since the four-

hour operation on May 30 to separate them and now each weigh 8lb. Fewer than 100 pairs of Siamese twins have survived separation operations, but doctors at the Loma Linda University Medical Centre are confident the Roderick girls will be a rare success.



Abortion rift mars Dole farewell

FROM MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON

BOB DOLE marred an otherwise glorious Senate departure yesterday by reopening the bitter Republican abortion rift, days after achieving a compromise.

He infuriated social conservatives by saying his proposed "declaration of tolerance" for those with opposing views on moral issues should appear not in the party election manifesto's preamble where it would carry less weight, as his aides had promised, but where the text calls for a constitutional abortion ban.

"It has been resolved. I made that decision. It is not negotiable," the Republican presidential nominee told a television interviewer on Monday night. "If you want to make it clear to people that we are tolerant... it ought to be right up there where people can see it." Exasperated

conservative leaders gave a warning of a damaging public battle at August's Republican convention.

Pat Buchanan, who will have about 150 delegates, vowed to fight the new formulation, as did the Christian Coalition and the Family Research Council. But Mr Dole's move delighted pro-choice Republicans and with the latest poll showing 72 per cent of Americans against banning abortion it made some electoral sense.

Mr Dole, 72, formally resigned at 2pm yesterday, ending 35 years in the House and Senate and a record 11 years as leader of Senate Republicans. All morning senators of both parties delivered tributes before Mr Dole, fighting back tears, delivered his televised farewell.

Avoiding partisan politics, he recalled

with humour and nostalgia the highlights of his career and great figures he had served with, saying: "It's been a great ride."

Whitewater questions: Kenneth Starr, the Whitewater special prosecutor, has broadened his investigation of the White House to include its improper requisitioning of confidential FBI files on about 340 Republicans. Anthony Marceca, the army investigator who requested and processed them in 1993, was questioned on Monday.

The White House has called the affair an innocent bureaucratic error, but Republicans have accused President Clinton's aides of emulating the Nixon White House by seeking damaging information on political enemies.

Travolta stomps off Polanski set after 'titanic clash of egos'

FROM BEN MACINTYRE IN PARIS

JOHN TRAVOLTA has pivoted off the French set of his latest film, *The Double*, after a bitter disagreement with Roman Polanski, the volatile director.

Shooting for the \$11 million film, in which Travolta was to star alongside Isabelle Adjani, the French actress, and Jean Reno, was scheduled to start at the Boulogne-Billancourt studios on Monday. Yesterday, however, Mr Polanski was desperately seeking a top-name replacement.

The dispute was described as a "difference of views on the script" of the film, which is based on Dostoevsky's novel, and in particular the interpretation of Travolta's character.

The disagreement apparently reached a peak when Travolta, the star of *Saturday Night Fever* and *Pulp Fiction*, demanded that Mr Polanski should be sacked in exchange for his continued participation.

The British backers of the film refused, and Travolta

flew back to the United States at the end of last week.

Initially, producers said Travolta had gone home to deal with a medical crisis involving his son, but insiders said the real reason for his abrupt departure was a titanic clash of egos.

Mr Polanski has been working on the film for a year, and producers insisted that filming had merely been delayed for "a few weeks" while a double was found for Travolta.

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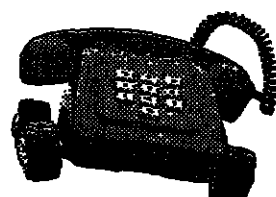
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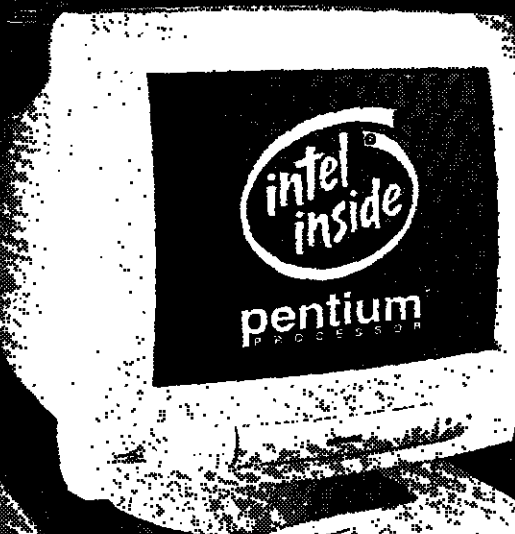
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Bao: writing letter defies instructions

Dissident complains of life 'in a cage'

BY JONATHAN MIRSKEY

BAO TONG, who until his recent release from prison was China's highest-ranking political prisoner, has written to senior party and government leaders to complain that his continuing presence "in a cage" is illegal.

Once a central committee member, secretary to the politburo standing committee and chief aid to Zhao Ziyang, who was then party general secretary, Mr Bao was arrested in May 1989, just before the Tiananmen killings, after being charged with disclosing state secrets to the demonstrators. Freed on May 27 after seven years in jail, Mr Bao, 63, was ordered into isolation in a suburb of Beijing.

In his letter to 30 leaders, Mr Bao said: "My sentence was fulfilled 15 days ago. But I have been confined to the Western Hills and stripped of my right to go home. In order to protect the law, which I take seriously, I appeal to the party and government leaders to dispute this illegal act."

Referring to his recent detention in Qincheng, Mr Bao said: "I have now been thrown into this new pen, where there is no law, no lawyers, no phone, and no doctors." Mr Bao's family says he is ill.

By sending the letter, Mr Bao is defying instructions that he must publish no comments inside or outside the country, that could harm China, must see no foreigners and must not leave his quarters.

What the authorities fear is Mr Bao's knowledge of the divisions among Chinese leaders during the Tiananmen demonstrations. Mr Zhao, who was also arrested in May 1989 for being too sympathetic to the demonstrators, favoured a soft line. Deng Xiaoping, the senior leader, and Li Peng, the Prime Minister, favoured the crackdown that crushed the uprising on June 4.

□ **Kathmandu:** A dozen protesters were arrested here yesterday as they demonstrated against China's nuclear test on June 8 and tried to move towards the Chinese Embassy to hand over a letter. (AFP)

Junta trial told of Haile Selassie's last tearful hours

FROM NICHOLAS KOTCH IN ADDIS ABABA

A SERVANT of the late Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie described yesterday how the imprisoned monarch wept and prayed on the night of August 25, 1975, when he realised he was going to be killed.

"Is it true, Ethiopians, that I have not striven for you?" the 83-year-old emperor cried out, according to evidence at the trial of former Marxist rulers accused of genocide.

"He sprinkled the floor with his tears. He knelt down and wept and started praying," the imperial servant, a prosecution witness, told the court in Addis Ababa. "He understood that it was the end of his days."

The three prosecution witnesses who testified said Haile Selassie was found dead early on August 26 and buried the same day by the Dergue, the military junta headed by Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, which overthrew the monarchy in September 1974.

The court is trying 71 members of the Dergue, of whom 25, including Colonel Mengistu, are being tried in absentia. They face the death penalty if convicted. The junta was ousted by rebels in 1991

and at least 1,700 of its former officials have been in custody for up to five years waiting to be charged and tried. The presiding judge has forbidden the public identification of witnesses.

At earlier hearings, witnesses have said that the Dergue ordered the summary execution of imperial officials.

Yesterday's first witness, a manservant, told of what he said were two probable assassination attempts on August 25 in Haile Selassie's apartments in the Grand Palace where he was held prisoner.

The first was "an electric device" installed in the emperor's chair. It failed to function. The second was a pill that the emperor refused to swallow.

The second witness, who was looking after the emperor that night, said guards ordered him to leave the adjoining room where he normally slept. Haile Selassie wept when the man told him he would be sleeping alone.

"The next morning I knocked on his bedroom door and opened it. There was a sort of odour and his face was totally black," the witness said. The emperor's bedclothes were not his usual ones, and a

bandage was around his neck. Witnesses said that Colonel Mengistu, who is now in exile in Zimbabwe, went to the palace and viewed the body.

The third witness, a palace maintenance worker, said security officials ordered him to dig four graves in the grounds that morning. The emperor was buried in the coffin he had chosen. It was "like a Samsonite suitcase".

The witness said he helped to excavate the area after the fall of the Dergue when the alleged murder of the emperor came to light. He said the coffin and body had "washed away". He thought that was due to a chemical.

"When we had dug three yards we found one arm and one leg. We started collecting all the remains of the skeleton. Anyone who knew his photograph could identify him," the witness said. "No human being should have been buried there. People are buried in church," he said.

The accused and their lawyers did not cross-examine the witnesses because none of the defendants in court was implicated by the evidence.

The trial was adjourned until tomorrow. (Reuters)



Haile Selassie shortly before his death. "He understood that it was the end of his days"

Hong Kong to rewrite history with Chinese bias

BY JONATHAN MIRSKEY IN HONG KONG AND OUR FOREIGN STAFF

HONG KONG'S school textbooks are to be revised after the colony reverts to Chinese rule next year to reflect Peking's view of history, according to a local publisher.

Taiwan, seen as a rebel province by China, will no longer be described as a "country", and references to the Opium War, when China lost Hong Kong to Britain, will be purged of "Western bias". Rodney Chui, the president of the Hong Kong Education

Public Association, said. However, references to China's 1989 crackdown on pro-democracy protests in Tiananmen Square, particularly details of the death toll, which is disputed, would be left up to individual editors, he added.

"Sometimes it is difficult to separate politics and education," Mr Chui said. "The books are to be rewritten with a more pragmatic point of view." The term "pragmatic" is commonly used here to justify bowing to Chinese demands.

Mr Chui insisted, however, that editorial treatment of the Tiananmen

Square crackdown would not be affected, although the subject is extremely sensitive here.

In June 1994, Dominic Wong, then Hong Kong's Director of Education, observed that because what Peking calls "the incident" had occurred within the past 20 years, it would be best not to mention it in textbooks.

Chris Patten, the Governor, immediately instructed education officials to reconsider the 20-year exclusion rule. Mr Wong claimed he had been misrepresented.

Yesterday Mr Patten said: "History is not going to suddenly change

at midnight on June 30, 1997. What has happened has happened." Students had to "learn to distinguish the difference between truth and propaganda".

In a significant underlining of the importance to China of Taiwan and Hong Kong, Lu Ping, the director of the State Council's Hong Kong and Macau Affairs Office, said yesterday that while much in the colony would remain the same after 1997, anyone who advocated the independence of Taiwan or Hong Kong "must really be a lunatic".

□ **Escape attempt:** Hong Kong security forces fired teargas and threw

more than 100 Vietnamese boat-people into prison after what the Government called an attempted mass escape from one of its detention camps yesterday.

The clashes, which erupted at the High Island detention centre in the New Territories, triggered criticism from a pressure group, Refugee Concern Hong Kong, which condemned the authorities for having detained the refugees "arbitrarily and indefinitely". About 200 masked Vietnamese detainees tried to storm the camp fence before dawn. (Reuters)

NEWS IN BRIEF

Bangladesh promises fair poll

Dhaka: Bangladesh mounted a huge security operation for today's parliamentary elections, the second in four months, and pledged voting would not be rigged.

February's election was won by the Bangladesh Nationalist Party, but the poll was boycotted by major opposition parties. Under pressure, Begum Khaleda Zia, the BNP leader, resigned as Prime Minister on March 30. This time more than 80 political parties are taking part. (Reuters)

Pressure on Rao

Delhi: India's Supreme Court has upheld a ruling that the Central Bureau of Investigation speed up inquiries into claims that P. V. Narasimha Rao, the former Prime Minister, bribed MPs. (AFP)

Mafia arrest

Palermo: Giovanni Riina, 30, son of Salvatore Riina, the Mafia's jailed "boss of bosses", has been arrested on suspicion of Mafia membership and involvement in the murder of an alleged informer. (Reuters)

Burundi pull-out

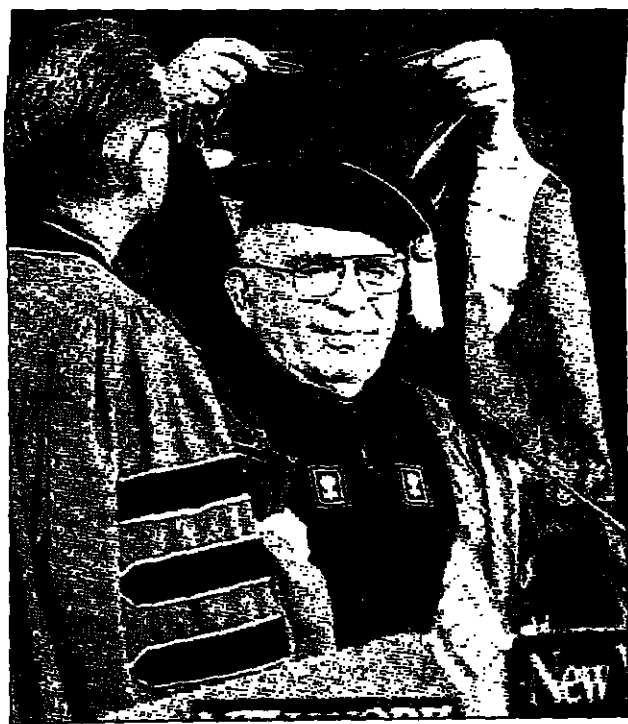
Geneva: The International Committee of the Red Cross said it had withdrawn the last of its aid workers from Burundi and suspended operations there after the murder last week of three staff. (AFP)

Iran executes spy

Tehran: Iran has executed a man for spying for Iraq during the 1980-88 war between the two countries, applying a law for the first time. Three others have been held, accused of espionage. (AFP)

Actress dies

New York: Jo Van Fleet, the actress, has died, aged 81. She worked in films, on stage and television, and won Academy and Tony awards. Among her roles was James Dean's mother in *East of Eden*. (AP)



King Hussein of Jordan receiving an honorary doctor of laws degree at New York University yesterday. The award cited his dedication to democracy and peace

Netanyahu urged to widen buffer zone in Lebanon

FROM CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN JERUSALEM

THE prospect of renewed heavy fighting in Lebanon increased yesterday as the right-wing Israeli Prime Minister-elect broke a self-imposed silence and vowed to "take care in our own way" of Iranian-backed Hezbollah guerrillas when he forms a government, probably next week.

Binyamin Netanyahu spoke as the five latest victims of Hezbollah violence, killed in a south Lebanon ambush on Monday, were buried. Israeli army chiefs alleged the attack was in breach of the shaky ceasefire that halted their 17-day blitz on Hezbollah - Operation Grapes of Wrath - in late April.

According to Israeli radio, Mr Netanyahu, elected on a

"get tough with the Arabs" policy, is coming under strong pressure even from relative moderates in his Likud-led coalition to commit ground forces and push Israel's nine-mile-wide buffer zone farther north to the Litani river. "That would put Israel's northern border out of the range of (Hezbollah-fired) Katyusha rockets," the radio said.

A senior Israeli officer, in a separate radio interview, advocated the takeover of villages used by Hezbollah to launch attacks, even if they were north of the zone.

The pro-Netanyahu *Jerusalem Post* printed a strongly worded editorial urging action under the headline "The ceasefire is over".

The expected flare-up would

pit Mr Netanyahu, an outspoken critic of the US-brokered ceasefire, not only against Beirut but also Syria, the military power in Lebanon, where it has 40,000 occupying troops. This would further dim prospects of a resumption of Israeli-Syrian peace talks, already threatened by Likud's refusal to surrender the Golan Heights, occupied since 1967.

Mr Netanyahu, trying to form a majority coalition in the 120-seat Knesset from the hardline religious and nationalist parties who triumphed in May's poll, has until July 20 to put a team forward for the necessary vote of confidence.

However, Likud aides say he hopes to do so on Monday, or soon after, when the new Knesset reconvenes.

Japan store in 'gangster' scandal

FROM AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE IN TOKYO

THE president of a top Japanese chain of department stores has resigned over a scandal involving payments to gangsters to prevent disruption at meetings of shareholders.

"I have made a decision to resign as president. As a manager, I feel a deep responsibility for this case," Hiroshi Hidaka, 72, said yesterday in Osaka, base of the Takashimaya chain and the country's oldest department store.

Police arrested one former and two present executives of the company on Saturday for allegedly paying 80 million yen (£523,000) to gangsters to prevent racketeers from embarrassing the company's management at its shareholders' meeting in May last year. The payments to gangsters are suspected to total 800 million yen over a ten-year period, according to widespread news reports.

Isao Nishiura, 67, said by police to be an Osaka gangster, has also been arrested in connection with the case along with an associate. Mr Nishiura is said to head the Gokurakukai crime syndicate.

Mr Hidaka confirmed that he had met Mr Nishiura. "I introduced myself to him, but we did not hold any specific discussions," he told a news conference yesterday.

His resignation came the same day as the Osaka prefecture suspended Takashimaya from local government tenders for a year. Takashimaya was suspended from Tokyo metropolitan government tenders for two months in April after allegations of bid rigging with other stores.

Japan's commercial code was tightened in 1982 to crack down on racketeers who buy a small parcel of shares in companies with the sole purpose of extorting money

by threatening to disrupt shareholder meetings, known as *sokai*. But such racketeers, known as *sokaiya*, have survived as some big companies continue offering payments to maintain the peace.

In 1992, an auditor and two executives at the leading supermarket chain Ito-Yokado were charged with paying 27 million yen to *sokaiya*. The company's founder and owner, Masatoshi Ito, stepped down as president.

Takashimaya, established in 1919, is a prestigious chain of 18 department stores with sales totalling 886 billion yen in the business year to February. The company, which traces its roots to a Kyoto-based clothing retailer set up in 1831, has subsidiaries and affiliates in Australia, Britain, France, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Italy, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand and the United States.

Australians drink a toast to elixir of life

FROM ROGER MAYNARD IN SYDNEY

DRINKERS in the land of the amber nectar were raising their glasses last night to a new study that claims beer has medicinal qualities.

Not only do men who drink beer live longer, but they are less likely to suffer heart problems, researchers at the University of Western Sydney found. The same applies to women beer drinkers, who were barred from most pubs here until two decades ago.

These conclusions emerged from a study of nearly 3,000 men and women over the age of 60 in the rural town of Dubbo in New South Wales.

This boost for one of Australia's most traditional pastimes coincided with a campaign to promote one of its less renowned virtues - its cuisine.

Long gone, according to the Australian Tourist Commission, are the days of cold pies and tough, over-cooked steak. Australia, the commission maintains, is among the world's most under-rated gourmet destinations.

Yesterday's launch of the campaign provided a taste of the fare a visitor can expect - a delicate mix of sushi rolls, fresh oysters and Fijian sweet and sour fish salad.

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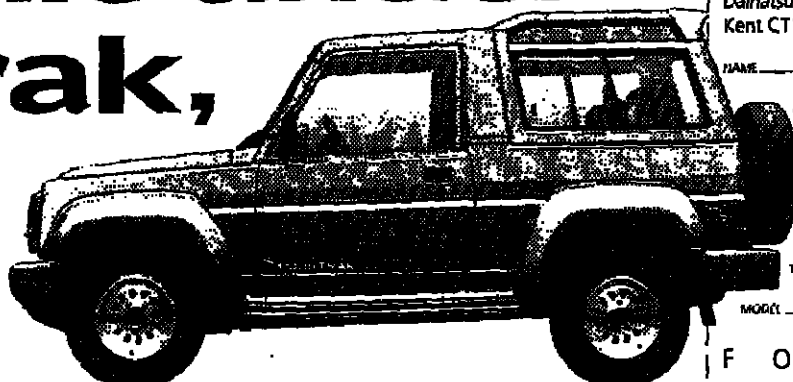
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STARTING TODAY: STYLE EDITOR GRACE BRADBERRY TAKES A REGULAR LOOK AT LATEST TRENDS

Bare-legged women are not to be taken seriously

The majority of the women who hold senior positions feel that to arrive at work bare-legged would indicate diminished responsibility. Until recently there would have been no question that they were right. Bare legs were considered slatternly, ungroomed and unhygienic. Privately, some men still feel this, and grince as they mention the white stubbly legs they have seen in their offices.

There are also class distinctions at work. Bare legs are associated with the queues outside down-market nightclubs, the men in nothing but T-shirts, the women in short skirts, stilettos and no tights.

Those who dictate style and the chic women who follow their advice have decided that it is now okay to go bare-legged when the temperature hits 80.

But before stuffing crumpled 15 deniers into a suitcase it is worth bearing one simple point in mind: these women don't work in the same offices as you or I. Many of those whose pictures dominate the social diaries of glossy magazines don't work at all.

In the past, hosiery has undoubtedly denoted social status. Going without was "common". Or as Alison Lurie puts it succinctly in *The Language of Clothes*: "In any contemporary gathering, no matter what its occasion, the well-to-do can be observed to have on more clothes."

But just recently, the etiquette code has been eroded. "The tights rule is just not applicable any more," says Ms Armstrong categorically. "Not even at Ascot. Women with really good legs can look smart without tights."

Her case is backed up by the Princess of Wales, who abandoned tights at Ascot when the combina-

tion of heat and pregnancy became too much.

But as more and more "well-bred" women dispense with tights, a new hierarchy is developing. It is the quality of the skin, enhanced by professional waxing and fake tans, that marks out the haves from the have-nots. High-maintenance women have another arena in which to compete.

"Whether you wear tights or not all depends on your legs, not your status," confirms Ms Armstrong. "Mottled flesh and obvious veins would look unsightly. But then most women are so self-critical that they wouldn't bare their legs in that condition anyway."

Yet this iconoclasm remains an irrelevance to the world of working women. When you talk to successful businesswomen, it becomes clear that they always wear tights.

"I've never asked myself the question," says Yve Newbold, former company secretary of the Hanson Group, and now chief executive of a City headhunting firm. "The answer is that if you want to be taken seriously, then I'm sorry, but you have to dress seriously. That means wearing tights. People do notice bare legs, just as they would notice a man wearing shorts."

If you want to be on the "playing field", as she puts it, you have to follow the rules.

There is another dimension. A colleague recalls a line in a secretarial manual which read "bare legs mean sex". This might be going a bit far. Poor legs become an admission of weakness.

"Perhaps if my legs were turned it might be different," muses Sue Ellen, managing director of United Racecourses. "But I think people would notice if I went to a



Princess of Wales: bare legs

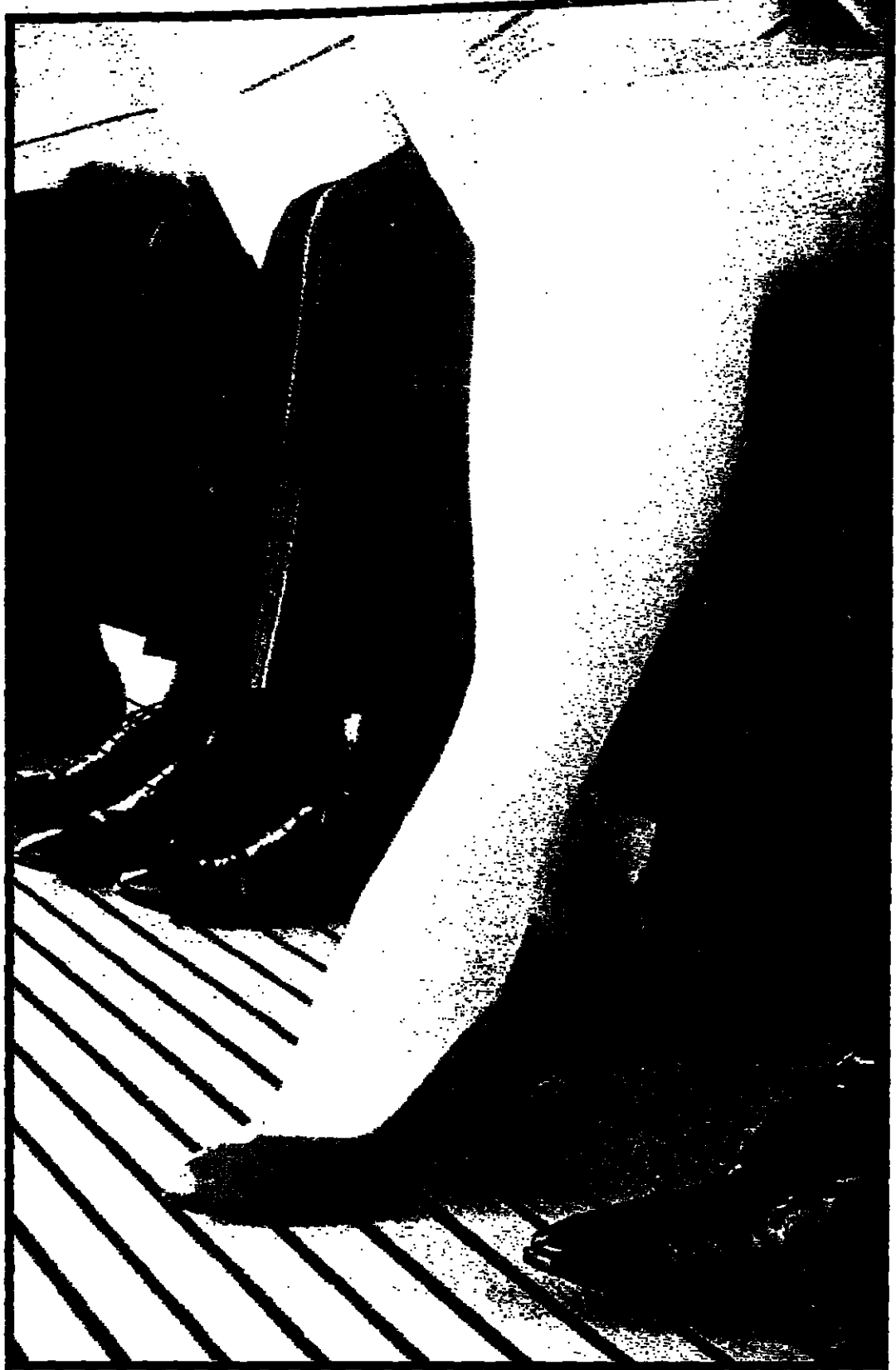
board meeting without tights, and they probably wouldn't like it."

Even radical women cannot shake off the constraints. "I had exactly this dilemma with myself when I left the house this morning," admits Tessa Jowell, Labour MP for Dulwich and Shadow Minister for Women. "In the end I put my tights on. I don't think people at the House would notice — my legs are not that riveting — but it's like wearing make-up. I wouldn't feel properly dressed without."

The dilemma crosses the political divide. "I had to attend a big dinner last night and I so nearly didn't wear tights," says Caroline Waldegrave. "But at the last minute I changed my mind, even though I was wearing a long dress."

Even in the arts world the rule persists, though it is more imaginatively interpreted. "If you look around our office you'll find that most women either wear trousers or long dresses that don't require tights," says Mel Kenyon, a theatrical agent with Casarotto Ramsay.

Ultimately, shedding tights, like burning bras, is not quite the act of liberation it might seem. Women who abandoned underwiring found the gravitational pull of their breasts open to scrutiny. Those who choose to go bare-legged will find themselves competing for a place in a hierarchy dominated by women with more time and money. How much better to maintain an image of high-mindedness, and side-step the beauty contest altogether, restricting the viewing of bare legs to family and friends. Purdah brings a kind of freedom.



Successful businesswomen always wear tights and not to do so indicates a diminished responsibility

Premium cover without excess

TINTED moisturisers were once the poor relation of foundation, providing sparse, streaky coverage that faded quickly. But thanks to more sophisticated gelling agents they are now a real alternative. Make-up artists have picked up on this. On the catwalks this season, Gucci and John Rocha models wore moisturisers rather than foundation, for a smooth, luminous finish. Here we select six of the best. All the products contain SPF, which help protect the skin against the ultraviolet rays in sunlight.

Check it out TINTED MOISTURISERS

● MAC EP-T Tinted Moisturiser, £12.50. Gave light, even cover and smoothed out imperfections. Lasted well but wasn't particularly moisturising. Score: 7

● CLARINS Revitalising Tinted Moisturiser, £15.50. Contains an "anti-pollution complex". Creamy, with a light finish. Looked natural

but needed reapplication by late afternoon. Score: 8

● LANCOME Imanence Mat, £17.50. A new matte version of an existing product, it gave a duller finish than many of the others — a boon in the midday sun. Score: 8

● ESTEE LAUDER Perfect Climate Sportwear Tint, £17. Claims to neutralise 90 per cent of all free radicals — impossible to test but the results were certainly good. Score: 9

● VICHY Lumineuse Tinted Moisturiser, £8.25. Comes in two skin types, and claims to enrich the skin. Gave a lumi-



Tints add a hint of colour

nous finish but felt slightly greasy. Score: 6

● COLOURINGS Tinted Moisturiser, £3.75. Excellent value, though the finish was not as smooth as others. It had the highest sun protection factor. Score: 6

Essence of the fashionable East

Check it out GROOVY FOOD: CORIANDER

DO YOU ever feel that you miss out on the flavour of the year? Were you the last on your block to wise up to wasabi? Did sun-dried tomatoes slip your notice at their zenith? Did pesto pass you by? Did arugula rocket into fashion without so much as a by-your-leave? Well, it needn't happen in 1996. Grab yourself a bunch of fresh coriander, and get in with the in-crowd.

A stock ingredient of Thai and Malaysian cooking for centuries, the burgeoning desirability of these cuisines and their influence on Western chefs is seeing coriander explode onto our plates and palates, with its characteristic cool, flowery zing.

At Mezzo, the trendiest of Terence Conran's restaurants, John Torode, the chef, is in raptures. "Coriander may have been around for a long time," he says, "but this is the

first time it has been used as a salad leaf. We serve it with Thai shallots and garlic chicken. What most people don't realise is that one of the main flavours comes from the root. Ideally, you should put the root in curry sauces, then use the leaves as a garnish."

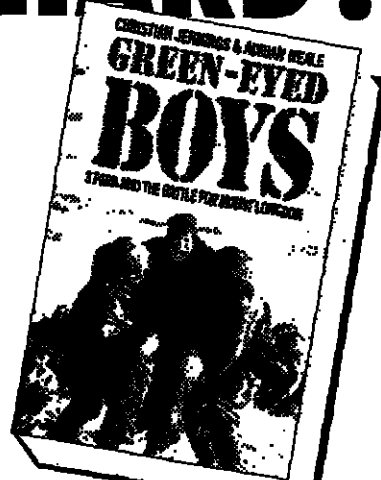
Similar endorsement comes from Coast, the newest Mayfair hang-out of the gastronomic glitterati. "We use it extensively in dishes such as our duck-based Thai broth and our lobster jelly," says the sous-chef, Elliot Ketley. "In both cases the chopped root is included to infuse its scent and then removed. The leaves are added at the last moment to give colour and flavour. It

which, considering how easy it is to grow, is a culinary bargain. Dishes such as smothered lamb with coriander and saffron are the teetering pinnacle of cutting-edge cookery.

According to the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Information Bureau, coriander has become as popular as parsley, and as it is a labour-intensive crop that has to be picked by hand, it has that cachet of the pampered plant that is so crucial to the jaded foodie.

GILES COREN

SO YOU THINK YOU'RE HARD?



THINK AGAIN.

3 PARA AND THE BATTLE FOR MOUNT LONDON

HarperCollins Publishers

Show-stealer Stella is still on song

WHATEVER happened to Stella McCartney, 24, daughter of Paul and Linda, and the woman who looked set to be a star of the fashion world after her graduation show last year?

To the irritation of other students at Central St Martin's School of Art, Ms McCartney persuaded her friends Naomi Campbell and Kate Moss to forgo their \$10,000-a-day fees.

Pictures of the so-called supermodels in her classically tailored collection made the pages of most of the national

Check it out PEOPLE: STELLA MCCARTNEY

newspapers, and Ms McCartney was inundated with offers to buy her clothes.

"I didn't get back to people as I should have done," she admits. "But I was shell-shocked by the whole thing."

A year on, she has set up on her own, and has run off several hundred garments for a Japanese company. Her next commission is to design a

collection for Thailand. "Kate Moss has modelled some of my new designs," she says. "It was a case of me saying, 'come on Kate, slip this on'. I don't know what I'm going to do with the pictures yet."

While other students chose to go in-house with major designers, she had feelings of "been there, done that". "I worked for Christian Lacroix when I was 15," she says. "And after a levels I worked for Betty Jackson."

As a teenager she met Yves Saint Laurent, backstage at one of his Paris fashion shows. "I ought to go Paris and New York and show my work there. But I'm really very English," she says.



One of Stella McCartney's recent creations

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The moaning male

It is time men stopped being quite so neurotic about how they have lost out in the feminist revolution

FOR a woman to feel preoccupied about her looks is — you'd be forgiven for thinking — to be expected. But for a man to worry about his appearance, well, it's a tragedy.

According to a survey in a men's magazine, an increasing number of men are unhappy about their "body image" in general and insecure about their lack of hair, muscle or sex appeal in particular. These findings have led to much shaking of the collective male head. Things, you see, have come to a pretty pass: man's confidence, on which rests his very masculinity, is at its lowest ebb yet. Civilization as we know it is threatened.

Every other week now comes information that apparently signals man's unhappy demise, his fragile state, his dismal lot: women may have it all these days, but it is men who are paying the price, and they are left with a whole lot of nothing.

The silliness of such claims is so obvious, but it hasn't stopped otherwise fairly lucid commentators from making them. It is routine now to hear men described — and what's more, unembarrassedly — as an endangered species, fatally wounded in the feminist battle for equality. Jack Nicholson, an iconic male if ever there was one, goes as far as informing the current edition of *The Sainsbury's Magazine* that "in many ways, the world's leading minority right now is the white male". It is a theory many men have taken up with alacrity.

I have, by my side as I write, a copy of the deliciously feeble *Male View* magazine which takes the paranoid view of sexual politics to new heights. I would describe it as hysterical only it would not be etymologically correct. But then, testosterone-fuelled alarm is always so much more reasonable, don't you find?

It is a bit unfair to pick on this magazine, since it is so obviously the sounding board of the embittered tendency. There are real grievances here — men who have lost contact with their children after divorce and so forth — but they are aired as general complaints about the lot of man, oppressed, to quote the breath-takingly lippy American radio commentator, Rush Limbaugh, by totalitarian feminist regimes.

More respectably, this ag-



Magazines are full of tales of man's unhappiness, his dismal lot: they believe that women have it all, but that it is men who are paying the price

grieved stance could be described as the Neil Lyndon view: that feminism has done unutterable damage to men and not helped women, that we keep quiet about men's unhappinesses while making political capital out of women's. It is not a view, on the whole, that I share. I don't, for example, believe that men are as often beaten up by women as women are by men and the only difference is that women moan to their doctors but that men bravely bear their wounds in silence.

I think that women have had, and do often still have, legitimate grounds for complaint. One must acknowledge historical patterns, historical truths. But at the same time, one must be as honest in noting that some things at some times are considered more acceptable than others. It is now thought to be perfectly OK to badmouth men, to list their failings, to undermine their identity, but equal freedom in discussing women is not granted.

I'm not sure I'd see that so much as a dangerous sign of the "pendulum swinging too far in the opposite direction" (as the alarm goes) but the normally clumsy way things have of shaking down. I don't

say it isn't often regrettable, but I think it is time we stopped being quite so anxious about the welfare of the white male in society.

What has really happened is that everyone now whinges a lot more. Times are hard for men, they're hard for women. This is life, not a programmatic, gender-sensitive course of destruction. We are too quick to want to see things in this way. I don't know in whose interest it is to depict things in terms of men's losing, women's winning — or the other way around. But this constant pitting of the one sex against the other is surely, in real terms, antipathetic to the way in which we live, which is together.

Having said that, of course it is true that men's lives have been enormously changed by the very real change in women's lives and expectations. How could it be otherwise? I am someone who feels deeply unmoved by change, so I sympathise with male anxiety here, but just because change is frightening doesn't mean it isn't necessary.

Yes, perhaps it is true that men are less confident than they were, that they feel questioned more and question themselves more — but is this necessarily a bad thing? Who says the position of men



Nigella Lawson

should be safeguarded, or that their confidence should go unchallenged?

The real problem, yet again, though, is a fashionable rather than a sexual one. I remember reading a rather good article some time ago about why a number of British teenagers were choosing to go to university in America. The great thing about American education, said one such student, was that it taught you to be confident, not to question yourself, but to feel sure of

what you were and what you were about. That seems to me to be precisely what education shouldn't be about: learning is about questioning ourselves and others and realising that we cannot be sure, except, increasingly, of what we do not know.

I think much the same of the much-vaunted, now-threatened male confidence. It might be lovely to have it, but is it a sign, really, of strength? I don't say it is good that men now fret about their looks as much as women, although in the first instance it must be remembered that this is a self-selective survey — the sort of men who buy a magazine called *Men's Health* are going to be the type to worry — and in the second, the findings do anyway seem pretty unsurprising. Many men are overweight, going bald, hardly Adonises: a degree of modest dissatisfaction with the fact might, rather, be as it should be.

But it is preposterous to argue that men have reached crisis point, or that masculinity is endangered. Rather than feeling threatened, say, by women's presence in the workplace, many men feel profoundly relieved that they do not have to be their family's sole support.

What might have been eas-

ier about the traditional set-up was that everyone's roles were more sharply delineated, but that doesn't mean that the roles themselves were anxiety-free. The pressures on men — to be strong, to provide, to protect and to do all these things without flinching or complaining — were enormous.

What is more, failure was inevitable and I'm not sure it always helped men that women tried, in turn, to protect men from that. I don't think it would be going too far to say that these expectations of men made both men and women unhappy. Men felt inadequate and women felt let down.

Perhaps it is indeed harder for men if they feel they can no longer take their position for granted: they can no longer be prized simply for being men. But what is so wrong in that? It's not the same as saying that masculinity itself should be disparaged.

To question is not to annihilate. Both feminism and backlash-masculinism should stop seeing unexamined confidence as the highest good. We are male or female because that's what we are: in neither case should we expect to be congratulated on it.

So who really needs a masterclass?

Learning with a famous writer does work, says Tania Kindersley

At the beginning of May, my publisher called and said that the director of the Hay Festival in Herefordshire wondered if I would like to take part in a masterclass with Peter Carey. It was billed as "a masterclass for young writers recovering from or preparing for the rigours of publishing". I loved that "wondered". It's like saying: "We wondered if you would like to win the lottery."

I had only a vague notion of listening at the feet of a master, but on Monday morning Peter started with: "Work in progress: what have you brought?" Panic — I had nothing. Luckily, the others were equally ill-prepared, and after an intensive period of typing and printing and faxing, we assembled some material.

There were five of us in the group: Tobias Hill, Jean McNeill, Alison Lowe, Emily Perkins and me — only one of us unpublished. We gathered in a small hotel, shaking with nerves. Reading a work in progress is like walking naked through a public thoroughfare. We read each piece, made notes, then discussed them. Peter suggested we look for anything that wasn't clear. Then it was my turn. I don't mind admitting I was frightened. But our group was supportive: praise first, questions and criticism after. "What if?" was Peter's big question. What if you changed the order of a sentence, cut a section, removed one word. Over and over, he would encourage.

We found we had a shared terror of stating the obvious. "Sometimes," said Peter, "you just have to say the thing." Now it makes me laugh yet it was one of the most potent points he made. But if someone says: "Oh, you did a class with Peter Carey: what did he teach you?" and you say: "Well, he told us that sometimes we just need to say the thing," they might wonder.

Can writing be taught? I must have read every book ever written about the art of fiction, but I learnt more in those five days. Perhaps it's

theory versus practice. Peter made us think about the release of information, the thematic lines of tension, the way the physical world affects character and action. He made us keenly aware of what we were trying to achieve, of making our characters work for us, of how to find the heart of our story.

He is fascinated by the physical world — how things look and smell and feel, the way people move, what their faces reveal, how they use their bodies. "Go right into the moment," he said. "See it." I had never really thought of writing as a visual art, but he made me see that it is.

We broke at five on the second day, ready to rewrite. In true literary tradition, we decided to put off until tomorrow what we could do today, and repaired to the refreshment tent to drink and chat and listen to a reading.

On the third day we wrote, and on the last two days we read the new work. The results were astonishing. All our pieces had altered dramatically. There was a sense of growing excitement as we saw how the pieces had changed. By the end, we were exhilarated.

On Friday evening we went to hear him read from his own work in progress. Robert McCrum, his editor, other publishing people and Salman Rushdie were there. The reading was extraordinary: everything Peter had offered us was there in his work.

After the reading, the photographers were going nuts, trying to get pictures of Peter and McCrum and Rushdie together. Our little group moved diffidently towards the main action, when Peter suddenly looked away from the crowd around him. "Where are my students?" he said. He turned, saw us and took his manuscript out of its buff envelope and gave it to us. There are certain moments you always carry with you. For me, that was one of them.

● Tania Kindersley's third novel, *Goodbye, Johnny Thunders*, was published by Hodder & Stoughton in May.

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Alan Coren



■ After all these years in journalism, what have I got to show for myself?

You will have read — since that is precisely what you were intended to do — that next month's *Cosmopolitan* will feature photographs of nude men. Mature nude men. You will also have read that Mandi (sic) Norwood, the magazine's editor, invited the Prime Minister to take part in this enterprise, but that John Major sensibly decided that his part should not be taken anywhere near it.

Is there anything remotely interesting in all this? Yes, there are two things. I shall grapple with the remotest later, but the first is Mandi's reason for doing it: which is that it is "an attempt to update the publication for a younger readership". This strikes me as immensely interesting, since *Cosmopolitan* is not some shoe-string, whim-driven attic outfit where two men and a dog suck pencils until one of them comes up with an editorial idea, it is owned by the Hearst Corporation, which annually spends a Kane's ransom on rocket salad and Chablis so that serious thinkers in sharp suits may convene around shiny rosewood tables, on both sides of the Atlantic, to thrash out every last scintilla of marketing policy.

And these, we ask, were the people who came to the conclusion that the only editorial feature guaranteed to bring the nation's youth hurtling into newspapers was snapshots of naked middle-aged men? How very odd. You and I would have thought, would we not, that this was the one sector of the market where there was no curiosity left to be satisfied, given that it is, these days, immersed in nudity of every kind — not merely in film and television and video and tabloid and magazine and poster, but also in life itself, where, as I understand it, the nation's youth spends most of its time with its kit off.

And, in each of these circumstances, is almost certainly looking at something rather more stimulating, if our great leader will forgive me, than a 53-year-old man from Huntingdonshire, clad only in his socks.

We must now pause, you and I, because we have both reached that dimensional point in this column where, if the head at the top were not decorously collared but stark naked, you might now be imagining what you would be staring at if words weren't there instead. Unsettling, isn't it? But not half as unsettling as it is for me. Because we have also reached the remotest interesting thing about Mandi's landmark project, which is its implication for everyone who toils in the media vineyard, viz. how long will it be before all of us are required to tread the grapes with our trousers off? For *Cosmopolitan* is not alone in wanting to attract a younger readership — as the twigs vibrates ceaselessly with the constant dropping of the older readership, every publication wants to attract a younger readership. So if Mandi's scheme reaps the fat rewards its market researchers evidently anticipate, how far off can that day be when the Editor of *The Times* calls me into his office, gazes uncomfortably out over Wapping to avoid my eyes, clears his throat a couple of times, and finally asks how I would feel about, er? Tastefully, of course. Nicely lit. Not lying on a candlewick bedspread with a Persian kitten and a white telephone, nothing like that.

And how, no less important, should I reply? Mortgages have to be repaid, insurance premiums kept up, shoes cobbled, road fund discs gummed on, papers delivered, cabs hailed, drains rodded out.

Indeed, how would you reply? For never forget that prudence is a currency — ask the Duchess of York, ask James Hewitt, ask Max Clifford — and even the meekest of us carries at least a few small coins about his person; so if the young really do want for a glimpse of this or that, and especially the other, where is the bottom line, as it were, to be drawn? Suppose you're a middle-aged man and you've just had a VAT visit, nice young woman, worked out there was a shortfall of £387.40, but if you cared to come across with a couple of cheeky 100s glossies she'd call it quits, what would you do? Trickier yet, should the young chap servicing your Rover declare that the transmission was a bit liffy, we could be looking at five large ones here, squire, unless of course...

All in all, a bit of a midlife crisis, really.



Keep the question simple

The people's attitude to the European Union is full of contradictions — but governments must keep asking

The answer depends on the question. That is the curse of answers. The oracle at Dodona spoke in the gurgling water that flowed through the roots of the sacred oak. The oracle at Delphi spoke in the ecstatic shrieks of the Pythian priestess. The oracle of Faunus interpreted a supplicant's dreams after making him sleep in the skin of a newly slain sheep. The acolytes translated these mystic notions for a fee, and with careful ambiguity. When asked the outcome of war between Athens and Persia, Delphi predicted only that "a great army will be destroyed".

The question that William Cash, MP, wants to refer to the British people would shroud the sacred oak and silence the Pythian virgin. "Do you want the United Kingdom to propose and insist on irreversible changes in the Treaty on European Union, so that the UK retains its powers of government and is not part of a federal Europe nor part of a European monetary union, including a single currency?"

John Redwood and Sir James Goldsmith's Referendum Party have as yet been unable to formulate a question. *The Times* recently came to their aid with "Do you support a Europe of nation states or a European superstate?", or else "Who should run Britain: Westminster or Brussels?" They might make it easier for themselves and try "Do you want live free and brave under the Union Jack or be enslaved to a dastardly foreign power?" That is the curse of referendums. When you have already decided the answer, it is tough having to write the question.

There is only one question about Europe that merits being put to the British people. It should have been put after Maastricht and every subsequent renegotiation. The question is, "Should Britain accept the terms of the new European Union treaty?" This meets the customary criteria for referendums. It is short and simple. The issue is the clear-cut acceptance or rejection of a document. The question is not vulnerable to "It all depends what you mean by..." The subject is of constitutional moment and the parties in Parliament are divided on it.

The referendum lobbyists do not want this question. The reason is that it cannot ensure the answer they want, which is No. A similar question was asked by Harold Wilson in his 1975 referendum, and 67 per cent voted for the renegotiat-

ed Treaty of Rome. Only the Hebrides and Shetland Islands voted against. On the evidence of the opinion polls, the same result would obtain today. The referendum lobby has therefore to think of questions that are either loaded or bafflingly complex.

According to MORI and Gallup polls taken in the past month, a majority of the public would vote to stay "in Europe". That majority may have shrunk since the start of the decade, but it remains clear. Only when the pollsters ask complicated questions does the picture become confused. Gallup found 43 per cent of those expressing an opinion were in favour of "coming out of Europe" (against 57 per cent for staying in). Yet when asked separately if they were in favour of "a complete British withdrawal", only 19 per cent said yes. This was despite 34 per cent who thought British membership was a bad thing. An NOP poll showed 25 per cent for British withdrawal.

MORI also found a majority for staying in. But it went on to unearth bizarre conflicts of opinion. There were majorities against a single currency, in favour of a common legal system, against more power for the European Parliament, in favour of common taxes across Europe, against a single foreign policy and in favour of new East European members.

As usual the devil was in the wording. When Gallup asked respondents if they wanted "a fully-integrated Europe with all major decisions taken by a European government", only 11 per cent said yes. When it rephrased the question as "a more federal Europe with eventually a central European government", the proportion in favour doubled to 22 per cent. MORI found 60 per cent opposing any further transfer of power from Parliament to Europe, but Gallup found 67 per cent favoured Britain signing the social chapter. The reason was surely

been shambolic. The Foreign Secretary, Douglas Hurd, said throughout the Maastricht process that British negotiators were "subject to the will of Parliament". A referendum, said Mr Major, was "not the British way". He even suggested that the public had been consulted at the 1992 general election, despite the three big parties all having been in favour of Maastricht ratification. Yet far from deferring to the will of Parliament, Mr Major and Mr Hurd drove the treaty through the Commons on a three-line whip. Even Wilson did not do this, winning his 1975 renegotiation on a free Commons vote, despite splitting his party down the middle.

I am in favour of a referendum because I believe the public, not just its representatives, is entitled to an opinion on a treaty so important to its identity and prosperity as those periodically emanating from the European Union. But the public deserves a simple question. Sir James Goldsmith's eruption into British politics is colourful. His money dazzles impressionable journalists and frightens paranoid Tory managers. But he will prove electorally no more potent than the Maharishi's Natural Law Party (which also fielded over 300 candidates at the last election). And he pollutes the case for a referendum by harnessing it to a cause whose partiality demands such daft questions as yesterday's from Mr Cash. This confuses the medium with the message.

Mr Major has wobbled and wavered over a referendum, apparently desperate to please all sides. He has pleased none. After facing down opposition from his colleague Kenneth Clarke, Mr Major's final compromise, for a referendum only on joining a single currency and only after Cabinet and Parliament have agreed to join, seems designed to prejudice the outcome. He has changed his position since Maastricht, but been unable to effect a deft U-turn because of his vulnerability to the Euroskeptics.

Mr Cash is right to press for a referendum on more than just a single currency, but wrong to load the question or fix the timing to lead the rejection he wants. His antics would get short shrift from the priestess at Delphi. "If you proceed in this way, a great party will be destroyed." When asked about his tactics on radio yesterday, Mr Cash tried to claim that the party threatened by them was Labour. That is what happens to a man who trifles with the Pythian ecstasies.

For any government, the trick is to know how far to go in pandering to such tabloid politics. Mr Major's position on ratifying European treaties has always

Simon Jenkins

Why the Czechs are different

Prague's past is still potent, says

Mark Frankland

The Czech Republic's claim to be the most politically predictable country in the former Soviet bloc has been shaken by last month's inconclusive election. The Prime Minister, Vaclav Klaus, who narrowly failed to win the majority he expected for his three-party conservative coalition, found himself at the mercy of his old rival, President Vaclav Havel. The President waited until last Thursday before asking Klaus to form a minority Government.

Klaus and Havel may be the most successful democratic politicians to have emerged from Eastern Europe's anti-Communist revolutions, but they have never hit it off. Klaus is a self-confident economist, mastermind of an unprecedentedly smooth transition from a planned to a market economy. Havel is a writer who suffered under Communism, the champion of a moral, rather than a money-making, society. The two men, though, do have one thing in common: reason to be grateful to the Czech Communists against whom they both fought in 1989.

The Communists have been absent from the negotiations over the new Government, because with only 10 per cent of the popular vote they are minor players in the Czech political game. When reformist governments in Poland and Hungary faltered, the former Communists moved back into power. Havel and Klaus have the luxury of knowing that whatever happens to the new Government, their own Communists will not emerge as eventual winners.

The reason lies in the curious nature of the party that was jeered out of power by the Prague crowds at the end of 1989. Even by the standards of a Soviet bloc in decay, it was a wretched organisation, scared of the rather passive people it ruled over and unable to change course, even to survive. Polish and Hungarian Communists were much quicker on their feet in 1989, and thereby prepared the way for their return to government today. The Czech Communists' mistake was to be tempted by reform 20 years too soon. The 1968 Prague Spring's slogan of "socialism with a human face" would have done nicely in 1989. It would not have kept the Communists in power, but it could have provided them with credentials for becoming the democratic left-wing party that their Hungarian and Polish counterparts now claim to be.

The tens of thousands of Czech Communists purged from the party when the hardliners re-established themselves after 1968 included everyone capable of seeing that the system needed radical change. Among them was Milo Zeman, now leader of the Social Democrats. They were the unexpectedly strong runners-up in the elections, and are well placed to put pressure on Klaus's minority Government.

Unlike the Hungarian Prime Minister, Gyula Horn, or the Polish President, Alexander Kwasniewski, Zeman leads a party that was not created by demoralised Communists prepared to do anything to save their skins. The history of Czech Social Democracy goes back more than a century, and the present party was revived after 1989 by former party members who remembered the pre-war Czech democracy.

Another favour that the Czech Communist party did Klaus and Havel was to destroy its patriotic credentials. After the collapse of the Prague Spring, hard-line Communists calculated that survival depended on mimicking the sclerotic Soviet leadership. Even if they had understood the damage their policies were causing, there was nothing they could do about it. If we deviate from the Soviet line and liberalise, a Politburo member is supposed to have said, "the people will string us up".

Hungary's Communists were too nimble to fall into this trap, for many shared the gloomy Hungarian obsession with the survival of the race. This was tellingly revealed in the way they made known their fears for the large Hungarian minority in Romania. Ethnic problems of this kind were never publicly admitted, so foreign visitors to Budapest were discreetly steered towards the writer Gyula Illyes, who, with charm and authority, would describe the Ceausescu regime's mistreatment of the Transylvanian Hungarians. And it was tribal panic that pushed Hungarian Communists into reforms that led to their losing power. If Hungary's decline was not stopped, they cautioned, the country would sink to the status of a quaint ethnic island with an exotic language — an intolerable prospect for a people who never forget they were once co-rulers of the Habsburg Empire.

In 1989, shrewd Polish Communists, President Kwasniewski among them, worked with the Opposition to bring their country safely out of the Soviet orbit. Had the Communists not behaved as patriots, they wouldn't be back in power today, seeking to join Nato and the EU. The Czech past has given Klaus and Havel another advantage. In contrast to Hungary and Poland, Czechoslovakia's pre-war democracy worked. It was also a more egalitarian society, with strong peasant farmers and a skilled working class. Klaus showed his political skill by not directly attacking this tradition, of which Havel is the modern representative. Klaus kept rents and energy prices low, and held back from closing all loss-making factories: unemployment is only 2.8 per cent. Klaus has also carried out Eastern Europe's most egalitarian privatisations. Without such prudence, inspired by the past, the Social Democrats would have done even better in the elections — but not the Communists.

Black book

MEMO TO Conservative ministers regarding the party conference in Brighton: "Duck!" Max Clifford, publicist and self-publisher, has teamed up with Sara Keays, the former friend of Cecil Parkinson, to help to launch her novel at the conference in October.

Her publisher, Doubleday, has already met Mr Clifford — whose coups include the story of David Mellor making love in a Chelsea football strip, Freddie Star eating a hamster and O.J. Simpson's appearance at the Oxford Union. "We are in discussions at the moment," says the publisher. "He is interested and so are we."

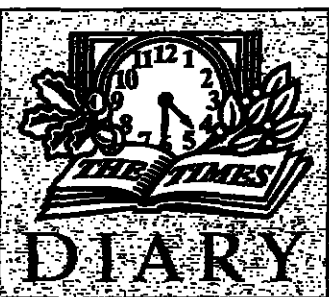
The novel, called *The Black Book*, is based on the whips' secret record of MPs' private lives. It is likely to coincide with the launch of a frank confessional work by Steven Norris, Minister for Transport and mistress, as well as a literary *tour de force* by the defuncting Tory, Emma Nicholson. "The Tory party needs publicity at the time of the party conference," says Clifford. "I like to think I'll be helping them."

● Chaotic scenes in Lord North Street as the Tory Right assembled at Jonathan Aitken's house to

offer their obeisances to Sir James Goldsmith, entrepreneur. In the mêlée, the journalist Sir Peregrine Worsthorpe began to drive up the street the wrong way. As the assembled hacks, photographers and guests flailed at him to turn away, he waved them off thinking they were merely his hysterical fans.

China doll

THE HOTTEST new star on London's canapé circuit is Deng Lin.



53, the daughter of Deng Xiaoping. A bohemian type and an accomplished artist, she is in Britain to promote new Chinese art.

Last night the Peking heart-breaker attended a modish party in South Kensington, where 20 single women, like true Communists, drank champagne and munched tortilla chips in the company of 20 single men.

"It was a party to celebrate summer and being single," says Caroline Blunden, who has known Deng Lin since studying art with her in Peking. "I thought it would be more effective than a lonely hearts advertisement, and I knew Deng Lin would enjoy it."

● Every precaution has been taken at Buckingham Palace to ensure that President Mandela's routine isn't disrupted when he makes his state visit next month. Mandela is not a man for all-

night cigar-chomping, so dinners have been brought forward to ensure he gets his sleep. "All evening functions will be over by 10pm, which is about an hour earlier than usual," explains a source. "He's up at the crack of dawn. I suppose it's the prison routine."

Noises off

AS the Royal Opera House held its breath last night to see if Roberto Alagna's hay-fever would allow him to take to the stage in *Don Carlos*, more trouble was simmering backstage. News reaches me, sotto voce, that Clive Timms, the finance director who arrived at Covent Garden from ITN and has presided over a wave of redundancies, is himself now unhappy in his work.

He is said to have missed at least one crucial board meeting to discuss the House's finances, earning considerable criticism from other big noises. There is even talk of an acrimonious departure. "A storm in a teacup," says the House. "He is back at work looking perfectly happy."

Touché tache

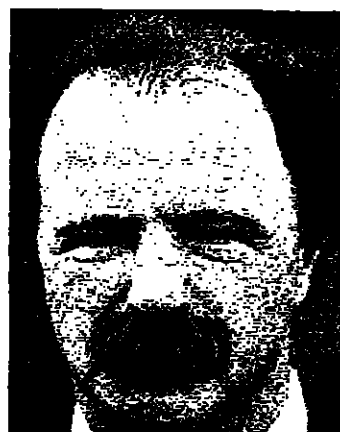
WHATEVER the results for England on the field during Euro 96, the winner on the bench may be



Is Venables (left) paying lip-service to Artur Jorge?

facial hair. After reports yesterday that spoon-bender Uri Geller has been called up by Terry Venables to help his players, I am told that the team coach is now planning to cultivate a lucky moustache.

Venables is said to have noticed the authority with which Artur Jorge, the Swiss manager, directs his players from behind a magnificent black tatch, thicker than a hula dancer's skirt. The Dutch and Portuguese coaches, Guus Hiddink and Antonio Oliveira, also sport the dead hamster look. Some advice, however, comes from Daniel Rouah, keeper of some of the capital's most luxurious facial furniture: keep it thin. A



thick moustache will tempt its owner to chew it.

● Pity poor Sarah Connolly, a promising young diva who made her Glyndebourne debut this year as *Madam Larina* in Tchaikovsky's *Eugene Onegin*. She missed her second performance on Monday evening, after putting the wrong date in her diary. The show was delayed more than an hour as an understudy was found, but the opera house was forgiving: "I'm sure it won't affect her career," said a Sussex softie.

P.H.S



ECHOES OF MAASTRICHT

A loud cry of referendum from the Commons

In his search for party unity on Europe, John Major is a man in a fluttering leaf forever being blown out of his grasp. His White Paper in the spring was supposed to have something to appeal to all Conservative MPs. Then, lest the Euro-sceptics were not satisfied, the Prime Minister's new policy of non-cooperation in Europe was intended as a further nod in their direction: if any trouble was expected, it should have come from the Euro-enthusiasts. Now 74 of Mr Major's own backbenchers have supported a Bill demanding a referendum on Europe and, by implication, an undertaking that the Government will attempt to repatriate powers at the forthcoming IGC.

For this latest blast of cold wind, Mr Major has only himself to blame. Nothing that the Prime Minister has done since he bulldozed the Maastricht Bill through the Commons has been able to heal the rift that the process opened up in the Tory party. Echoes of Maastricht still resonate along Commons corridors. And they show no signs of dying down.

Of those who supported Bill Cash's Referendum Bill yesterday, all but a handful were long-standing sceptics. This was not a cowardly, pre-emptive act by MPs trying to stave off a challenge from a Referendum Party candidate in their own constituencies at the next general election. Those MPs who voted for a referendum were thinking as much of the past as of the future. They are worried not just about further integration in Europe but about the extent of integration that has already been agreed.

So are the British people. In a Gallup poll on Monday, the vision of Europe which

attracted most support was "a less integrated Europe than now, with the EU amounting to little more than a free trade area". This was more popular than withdrawal, more popular than the status quo and more popular than further integration.

Yet the British people never had the chance to express that view when voters in France, Denmark and Ireland held their referendums. Nor, in effect, did MPs. A combination of bribery, blackmail and bullying won Mr Major his Bill and its beloved opt-out — just. This was not parliamentary democracy at its best; and the price has been paid ever since.

However fierce his protestations, Tory backbenchers do not believe that their leader is the biggest sceptic in the Cabinet. They do not trust him to stay firm over beef. They do not have confidence that he will risk unpopularity at the IGC by demanding a rethink of the Maastricht changes. They are not even sure that he will keep Britain out of a single currency. So low is the Prime Minister's stock that his own backbenchers want him to be bound by the electorate's views before he even enters the negotiations.

This state of affairs has come about because Mr Major has been unable to say clearly what he believes, to stick to that line and to act upon it. He has too often preferred to tell listeners what he thinks they want to hear. Seventy-four members of the governing party were yesterday prepared publicly to embarrass their leader. This grouping would be larger still were Conservative MPs freed from the constraints of office — a freedom that remains much the most likely result of the next election.

ARTS OF GOLD

Exquisite touchstones of humanity's enduring obsession

When the gleaming treasures which it has been his life's pleasure to collect are placed in Somerset House, Arthur Gilbert will have provided this great Neo-Classical palace overlooking the Thames with its appropriate complement of gilded splendour. Its vaults, so evocative of Piranesi's etchings of classical ruins, could have been designed with just such intricate and splendid triumphs of ostentation in mind. For the classical world was never, as it is too often imagined today, chastely monochrome and marble. And to its Renaissance reinventors, whether Palladio, whose ideas influenced Sir William Chambers's design for this great 18th-century palace, or the Adam brothers, "classical austerity" was a concept with no Puritan undertones.

They and their peers enriched the architectural purity of line of their exteriors with urns, rustication and statuary. As for their interiors, they may have shunned the vivid blues and reds that in ancient times would have covered the now pallid Parthenon: but gilding adorned their mouldings. In the light, spacious rooms were ornate clocks, gilt or pure gold tableware, chased looking-glasses, ornaments, all proudly set to advantage.

Few of these collections remain intact. Some were sold — and some of those parted with in this century were happily purchased by Mr Gilbert — but much will have been simply melted down. For the peculiarly hard fate of the great goldsmith is that in every age, his swords are forever being beaten into something new.

He works in metal so indestructible by nature that his masterpieces may, long ages later, rise from forgotten tombs to confront an awe-struck Schliemann with "the face of Agamemnon". Yet precisely because his raw material is so passionately prized, the chances are that man will rapidly recycle it, whether to fit changing tastes or, as coinage, to meet the financial demands of wars in

pursuit of still more treasure. We know that the ancient Greek world was awash with gold and silver artefacts which were prized far above the painted vases by which their plastic arts are chiefly represented in our museums. But the golden glories of Priam or of Philip of Macedon are exceptions to the curse that falls particularly hard on those works of Ozymandias, king of kings, that were forged in the goldsmith's furnace. The lament of Propertius, that men came to worship gold to the neglect of the gods — and to the point that on earth, "by gold good faith is banished and justice is sold" — provides all the clue that is required.

Thanks in part to the gloomy art of the reliquary, the Church has proved a more effective custodian of wrought and jewelled art than were the patrons of antiquity. But gold in secular hands fared much as before. Were it not for the survival, in Vienna, of the great encrusted gold and enamel salt-cellar he created for François I, we would have to take largely on trust the proud boasts of Benvenuto Cellini, the 16th-century Florentine, that he was not only a brilliant sculptor but the greatest goldsmith of his age. In the paintings of Veronese or Giulio Romano, gold and silverware is piled in proud display before the eyes of the banqueters. Was it melted down, like the French silverware that Louis XIV imperiously called in from France's greatest houses to fund his endless military campaigns?

Over this history of man's destructive ways with the treasures that most inspire his lust, Mr Gilbert has scored a notable victory. He offers Britain marvels. They include not only the most magnificent collection of gold boxes in private hands but some of the greatest silver and silver-gilt work, by De Lamerie and Storr, ever created within these shores. These survivors from history's lost troves are glorious fragments to "shore against our ruin". His gift is an act of rare imagination and generosity.

RESURRECTION IN THE CITY

The way is again open to restore St Ethelburga

Rarely has the assertion of eternal Providence followed such a circuitous logic as in the case of St Ethelburga, the medieval church which was severely damaged by the Bishopsgate bomb three years ago. From the beginning, *The Times* has supported the campaign for complete restoration, but the Diocese of London has stubbornly opposed it. After much delay, the Anglican authorities advocated a design by the architects Blee Etwine Bridges, which would have encased the ruins in a glass and steel box. Yesterday the City of London's planning committee overwhelmingly rejected that undistinct proposal, which would have preserved the IRA's handiwork forever. There is now a real chance that St Ethelburga will be rebuilt, and with it the reputation of the Church of England as custodian of our ecclesiastical architecture.

For this to happen, however, the new Bishop of London will have to make his presence felt. Bishop Chartres is unencumbered by the Church's egregious bungling of this sensitive issue in the past. Moreover, he is known for his integrity and love of the tradition. This suggests that he might see the merits of careful reconstruction on the lines proposed by the architects Rothwell Thomas, commissioned by the Friends of St Ethelburga.

He will need to be firm with his diocesan colleagues, some of whom may wish to waste further time and money on an appeal against the planning decision; and he should insist that the Church now respond to public

and professional opinion. It is high time that the diocese concentrated its energies on raising the estimated £2 million which it will cost to rebuild.

There are genuine practical objections to the restoration of St Ethelburga. It may be argued that a depopulated City with too many churches could do with fewer; or that it is impossible to recreate an exact facsimile, merely a pastiche. But the public outcry has already disproved the claim that this unique building is redundant; and the accusation of pastiche could equally have been levelled at its Tudor, Stuart, Georgian and Victorian restorers. Abroad, the same debates have often come to the same conclusion. In Parma, for example, the population recently voted by a large majority to rebuild the royal palace, destroyed in the last war, rather than have a modern concert hall designed by the fashionable architect Mario Botta.

The Church of St Ethelburga survived the Great Fire and the Blitz before falling victim to terrorists. Given the extraordinary circumstances of the church's latest desecration, a grant from the National Lottery to help with rebuilding might well be warranted, if such funds were matched by an appeal. The church has an endowment for its upkeep, and the ordeal of the past three years has won it countless new friends: so it need not be a burden on the diocesan purse. It is both noble and necessary to thwart the barbarous sacrilege of the IRA. Nothing less than the resurrection of this venerable edifice will achieve that end.

Time to refashion peace in Europe

From Lord Dahrendorf, FBA

Sir, It is time to put a stop to the war games currently played in Europe, and to do so swiftly and firmly. Rather surprisingly, these games seem to be played with special relish in this normally civilised and pacific country, Britain. Perhaps a start can be made here to make peace, not war.

I am a considerable sceptic when it comes to the realities of the EU. These are so far removed from the aspirations of Europeans that the choice is between reforms or irrelevance. This is, however, a different concern from that of the Euro-allergies who have an itch to leave Europe altogether.

They say: Europe is inescapably embarked on the road to federalism. Nothing could be further from the truth. Europe is today threatened by fusion rather than fusion. In this, as in other respects, the Treaty of Maastricht has not helped; EMU will split rather than unite Europe. We must, therefore, defend the single market, pursue such common interests as enlargement to the East and develop the all-important habit of co-operation.

They say: Germany is taking over Europe. It is true that German leaders have not always shown the most exquisite sensitivity when they advocated a "European Germany" as against a "German Europe". For those outside the charmed circle the two are not all that different. Yet no one can seriously doubt the democratic credentials of a now united Germany, or the willingness of that great nation to co-operate with its European partners rather than dominate or turn its back on them.

Have such arguments already become too rational for the present climate? There is after all BSE. To my mind it exposes on the one hand the ineptness of our Government and on the other the health obsessions of Germans (and Americans, and New Zealanders and others). While there probably is no simple answer now, we must surely keep our sense of proportion in dealing with it.

In any case, the hostile rhetoric has to stop. Britain does not need to follow the twisted roads of the EU if it thinks it can find a better way, but Britain has to behave as a responsible, mature, European country.

Let us all stop the rot which has set in over the last weeks and months and rebuild confidence and understanding among Europeans so that we can all sing the *Ode to Joy* again without rancour.

Yours sincerely,
RALF DAHRENDORF,
House of Lords,
June 10.

University challenge

From Dr Paul Whittingham

Sir, Dr McCrum ("Degrees of superiority", *Education*, June 7) suggests reasons for males outperforming females at university. The evidence is in the form of the probability of gaining a first-class degree, which is greater for men than for women.

Dr McCrum seems to have been selective in the statistics used. The Higher Education Statistical Agency publishes data for the university sector which shows, for the pre-1992 universities, that the percentage of firsts gained by women continues to rise.

The probability measure Dr McCrum used has shown for women a consistent rise (60 per cent to 73 per cent) since 1990, when his data stopped. Women are gaining ground from what could equally well be interpreted as a position determined by prejudice and bias.

Incidentally, does this make the universities of Wales and Northern Ireland inferior to those of Scotland and England, since they award, proportionally, significantly fewer firsts?

You could argue that men are dumber because they obtain a far greater proportion of thirds.

Yours sincerely,
K. P. WHITTINGHAM
(Research consultant),
10 Maitland Crescent,
Camberley, Surrey,
June 7.

Prince at Eton

From the Head Master of Eton College

Sir, Professor Hugh Stephenson presumes wrongly (letter, June 6). Eton played no part in "projecting" the report about HRH Prince William's work being selected for exhibition (letter, June 1) and did not "help" the media to write it.

Like any school we are pleased when things go well for pupils, whatever their background, but we are as clear as Professor Stephenson would wish us to be that boys in the school should be able to get on with their lives in normal fashion without intrusion by the media. It is our policy not to comment upon or draw attention to the educational progress of individual boys.

I am assured that the press office at Buckingham Palace played no part in "projecting" the story either. Over matters of this kind school and Palace take exactly the same view.

Yours sincerely,
J. E. LEWIS,
Head Master,
Eton College,
Windsor, Berkshire,
June 6.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 0171-782 5000

Justice and human rights in Nigeria

From the Executive Director of Article 19

Sir, Wednesday, June 12, marks the third anniversary of Nigeria's last presidential elections, which were arbitrarily cancelled by the Nigerian military forces when it became clear that Chief Abacha had achieved victory.

Since General Abacha assumed power three years ago there has been an unprecedented attack on the institutions of civil society in Nigeria. Writers and the press, organised labour and trade unionists, environmental and minority activists, pro-democracy leaders and human-rights defenders have been subjected to gross and systematic human-rights violations. These are in flagrant disregard of Nigeria's treaty obligations as a party to the main international Human Rights Convention. By detaining, imprisoning and executing its critics in the name of the law, the military Government has treated the independence of the judiciary with contempt.

Chief Abacha was arrested in June 1994 after having publicly declared himself president and has since remained in detention facing treason charges, which carry a possible death sentence. The military Government has ignored a court order granting him bail and he is reported to be in failing health, at least partly due to his prison conditions. On June 4 his wife, Kudirat Abacha, who had been an active campaigner for her husband's release, was murdered in Lagos (report, June 5), shot dead by men armed with automatic weapons. Her death, following other similar attacks on leading critics of the Government, suggests the emergence of a new and ominous pattern of political killings.

Article 19 is calling for the immediate appointment of an independent judicial commission to investigate Kudirat Abacha's death and the possibility of government culpability. This must include international representatives of recognised integrity, competence and impartiality in order to ensure its independence.

The Abacha Government should be left in no doubt as to the seriousness with which the international community regards its continuing abuse of human rights, attacks on freedom of expression and disregard for the dem-

ocratic wishes of the Nigerian people. On June 12 human-rights organisations around the world will be confronting the Nigerian as well as their own governments to insist that these concerns are addressed.

Yours faithfully,
FRANCES D'SOUZA,
Executive Director,
Article 19 (International Centre Against Censorship),
33 Islington High Street, N1,
June 11.

From the Chairman of Shell

Sir, Much has been written recently about Nigeria, and the role that Shell should play to bring about change. There are many dilemmas facing the Nigerian Government and its people, and we understand the feelings of many people who believe, through genuine concern, that Shell should use its influence — which, may I say, is greatly exaggerated — to bring about the sort of change they believe is necessary.

The solutions to Nigeria's problems can only come through dialogue and goodwill. This process is not helped by serious misrepresentations of the sort made in your editorial "Cry, Nigeria" (May 16). In particular, you stated in your editorial that "Shell came close to endorsing the long detention of the [Ogoni] 19...", and that "At the very least, Shell should have called for their humane treatment and fair trial."

Our press release of May 15 did, however, call for that. We stated clearly that "Innocent or guilty, the accused have a right to justice, and while awaiting justice, they have a right to humane treatment." The release went on to say that "For the innocent, we hope to see early release. For the guilty, early justice and a degree of clemency."

We continue to believe clemency and reconciliation will serve Nigeria best. Neither of these is served by your leader and its unreasonable characterisation of Shell.

Yours faithfully,
J. S. JENNINGS, Chairman,
Shell Transport and Trading Company plc,
Shell Centre, SE1,
June 11.

Westminster landscape

From Mr Tom Turner

Sir, Simon Jenkins's idea for a public square at the southern approach to Westminster Bridge (article, June 8) could work, but only in the context of an ambitious landscape plan. Unless they have good access and surrounding uses which generate pedestrian traffic, urban squares are neglected. The solution is to pedestrianise Westminster Bridge and design the island site as a splendid approach to Waterloo Station, the South Bank, St Thomas' Hospital and County Hall.

If our MPs worked beside a brilliant pedestrian scheme, even Euro-sceptics might acquire a taste for making British town centres as attractive to walkers and cyclists as their continental rivals. This is the way to counter city-centre decay and out-of-town shopping.

Yours faithfully,
TOM TURNER,
University of Greenwich,
School of Architecture and Landscape,
Dartford Campus,
Oakfield Lane, Dartford, Kent,
June 9.

TV and the arts

From Dr Anthony Field

Sir, Richard Morrison (Arts, June 1; see also letters, June 7) is wise to take BBC Television to task over its lack of coverage of music, dance and opera. In Scandinavia no state subsidy is available to opera and dance companies and orchestras unless they contract to appear for an agreed minimum number of performances a year on television. The Arts Council of Great Britain has always faltered on this matter because of the concern of unions.

Further, the BBC has readily disbanded its permanent repertory company in the face of the drama talent available in the country. It is a mystery why it continues to pay for a permanent BBC Symphony Orchestra,

V & A extension

From Professor Emeritus Felix Weinberg, FRs

Sir, I was reconciled to my failure to understand why anyone should ever want to design a building of the shape of the proposed V&A extension when an interesting new perspective emerged from Mr Pawley's letter (June 8; see also letters, May 24, June 4), which calls for a "2000-style debate about its embodied energy cost, its thermal performance..." etc.

The rate of heat loss, for given construction materials, is proportional to the ratio of the outer walls' surface to the volume of a building. Viewed as an ingenious strategy to maximise this surface-to-volume ratio, the scheme is clearly a unique pioneering design.

As one who walks past the site frequently, I look forward to being compensated for having to keep my eyes firmly shut by the leaking warmth, if this erection ever materialises.

Yours faithfully,
FELIX WEINBERG,
58 Vicarage Road, SW14,
June 8.

rarely used for televising outside the Prom season, when we have four London orchestras, the Royal Opera and English National orchestras, the Hallé, the Liverpool Philharmonic, the Birmingham and Bournemouth Symphony orchestras, the Scottish National and the Welsh Opera Company orchestras.

In a small island we could have a dozen world-class orchestras available for television and radio and the BBC need not pay for the four hundred musicians to whom Richard Morrison refers.

Yours truly,
ANTHONY FIELD
(Finance Director,
Arts Council, 1957-84),
152 Cromwell Tower, Barbican, EC2,
June 7.

Swans' way

From Mr Colin D. Long

Sir, The 6.35am from Bedwyn, Wiltshire, to Paddington was delayed this morning, but there were no complaints. Four offspring of a pair of swans were found dithering on the track by the Thames Trains driver, by the side of the Kennet to Avon canal. He stopped the train and carefully carried them towards the canal, where they found their parents.

Quite apart from deserving congratulations for this humane act, the driver succeeded in adding a new term to the railway glossary: "Cygnets on the track" is a worthy excuse.

Yours faithfully,
COLIN D. LONG,
The Hassock, Oxenwood, Wiltshire,
June 3.

Letters for publication may be faxed to 0171-782 5046.

Medical aspects of living wills

From Professor Peter H. Millard

Sir Your correspondents (May 29, June 4) focus on the legal niceties of medical treatment of incapacitated patients without regard to the clinical reality of care. I remember with horror the "warehouse" wards of the past where herds of bedbound patients waited interminably to die. By taking an active, optimistic approach to the management of chronic illness geriatricians transformed these wards into active treatment units: living wills would do the reverse; that is why they must be opposed.

Currently, any patient given complete information concerning the current state of their physical and mental wellbeing and advice on the treatment options open to them can refuse to accept the optimal treatment. The contract is clear.

The patient cannot insist that a doctor gives treatment that is contrary to informed medical opinion, nor can they choose a treatment that is wrong — they can only choose less than optimal treatment.

Advanced directives are undesirable if they instruct doctors to treat or not to treat in specified circumstances. Although such an approach has the benefit of giving instruction, it has the drawback that it makes doctors technicians.

Yours faithfully,
PETER H. MILLARD
(Eleanor Peel Professor of Geriatric Medicine),
St George's Hospital Medical School,
Cranmer Terrace, SW17.

From Dr Philip J. Howard

Sir, The requirements in clinical practice for informed consent to treatment are increasingly stringent. Patients now rightly expect from their doctors a professional and accurate assessment of their condition and an explanation as to the risks, benefits and alternatives of any proposed therapy.

Most welcome the opportunity to discuss any areas of uncertainty or misunderstanding in an unhurried and sympathetic way. In addition, it is now regarded as good practice for the doctor or surgeon undertaking treatment to explain the procedure in person and not delegate to a junior.

All consent or refusal to treatment is, of course, made in advance. Nevertheless, from a medical perspective, Mr Bogle (letter, May 29) must surely be right in pointing out that the law will only bind the doctor if consent or refusal to treatment can be shown to be an ongoing expression of the patient's wishes (up to the time of becoming mentally incompetent, in the case of incapacitated adults).

There must surely be doubt as to the validity and meaning of consent when not contemporaneous or if not given with regard to exigent conditions and their reasonably foreseeable consequences. Even in the case of Jehovah's Witnesses most doctors would need to be practically certain of the patient's wishes before denying a life-saving blood transfusion.

Yours faithfully,
P. HOWARD
(Consultant physician),
St Helier Hospital,
Carshalton, Surrey,
June 8.

Beatrix Potter album

From the Chairman of the Beatrix Potter Society

Sir, I have now had the opportunity to examine the photograph album "compiled in old age by Beatrix Potter" (report, later editions, June 5), which is to be offered at auction on June 13, and I have to say that I am not convinced that it was, in fact, put together by her. The annotations giving the place and date of many of the photographs are certainly not in her hand.

What is not in doubt is that the album is a wonderful record of Beatrix Potter's life, with many of the photographs new to those of us who have spent many years researching the subject, and it would be a tragedy if it was to be taken out of the country.

In the past few years far too many important drawings, paintings, photographs and letters relating to this most talented and much-loved author and artist have been allowed to go to collections, both public and private, overseas.

Yours faithfully,
JUDY TAYLOR,
Chairman, The Beatrix Potter Society,
31 Meadowbank,
Primrose Hill Road, NW3,
June 9.

Not done to be seen

From His Honour Judge John Chalkley

Sir, The observations of His Honour Judge Holman in his article, "Drawbacks of a longer day" (Law, June 4), will attract wide support from the judiciary.

Particularly appreciated will be his effort to remind the public that judges are, after all, but frail human beings, trying their best to maintain the old traditions, viz "Judicial functions have to be performed in chambers before the court starts."

Yours faithfully,
J. CHALKLEY,
c/o Combined Court Centre,
Courts of Justice,
London Road, Southampton,
June 10.

OBITUARIES

ALAN WEEKS

Alan Weeks, BBC sports commentator, died yesterday aged 72. He was born on September 8, 1923.

ALAN WEEKS was to figure skating what Brian Johnston was to cricket, and what Dan Maskell was to tennis. He was one of the pioneers of television sports journalism, when production was still a little rough around the edges. One of the last voices to be associated with the original team of *Grandstand*, he introduced English viewers to a baffling vocabulary of double axels, triple salchows, lutzs, spreadeagle jumps and flying camels. He encouraged British ice skaters through a string of dazzling Olympic victories in the 1970s and 1980s, and instilled a rare state of pride in a nation of armchair-bound sportsmen.

Weeks attended both winter and summer Olympic Games. He witnessed John Curry becoming the first Englishman ever to win an Olympic figure skating title in Montreal in 1976. He was behind the microphone when Robin Cousins won the gold in Moscow four years later. Most memorably, he gave the emotional commentary on the gold medal-winning performance in ice dance by Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean at Sarajevo in 1984. Accompanied by the urgent beat of Ravel's *Bolero*, this earned the young skaters a string of nine perfect marks of 6.0 for artistic interpretation.

Weeks was an enormous fan of these two skaters. He had watched them perform since they were little more than children. Despite his best efforts, his voice often choked with pride when he watched them. But he rose to the intensity of their performance on this occasion and also two weeks later when they repeated it at the world championships in Ottawa. A power cut disrupted this latter competition and the couple's performance was put back, with the result that it could not be broadcast live until four o'clock in the morning. A great many people in Britain stayed up with Weeks to watch them.

Weeks's success as a commentator was based on his enthusiasm, professionalism and — most importantly — amiability. Producers knew that they could call on him at the last minute for a commentary on an obscure sport about which no one else knew anything. He did his homework quickly and always managed a professional job. But, in the case of winter sports, this was a brilliant job. He remained calm and cool to work but there was a stubborn streak in him, particularly if he wanted to make a special



point in a commentary about a sportsman's performance.

Apart from ice skating, he was also an expert on swimming, ice hockey, gymnastics and football. He became an energetic director, during the 1970s, of the Sports Aid Foundation. He was in addition the original presenter, from 1970 to 1984, of *Foot Black* on BBC2, the programme which popularised the game of snooker.

Alan Frederick Weeks was born in Bristol but moved to Brighton at the age of five, and remained firmly attached to the area. His father was connected with the management of the pier. He lived throughout his life in Hove, moving to three different houses in the same street.

He was educated at the Hove and Sussex Grammar School, and went to sea as a 16-year-old cadet in the Merchant Navy. Two years later, in 1941, he transferred to the Royal Navy as a midshipman.

He was demobilised as a lieutenant

in April 1946 and returned to Brighton. The local sports stadium gave him his first job. He was appointed publicity manager of the stadium, which incorporated an ice rink, and secretary of the local ice hockey club, the Tigers, a job he kept until 1965. He worked all hours, arranging table tennis tournaments, publicising boxing matches, preparing ice shows.

He also made the public address announcements at the ice rink and one day he had the good fortune to be overheard by Peter Dimmock, co-founder of an early sports programme, *Sportsweek*. Dimmock was impressed and asked Weeks to audition at the BBC, which he did during the second period of an ice hockey match. He was told that this would be a recording, not live. But then suddenly plans changed and it was decided to put the third period of the game out to listeners live, with Weeks behind the microphone.

Weeks rose triumphantly to the occasion, gave a masterly commentary and

was welcomed into the BBC sports team.

His first broadcast for the BBC was in 1951. These were the early days of live broadcasting, when events often strayed far from the original script, and when broadcasters were required to be versatile and to keep up an intelligent flow of comment, even when nothing was happening. Ice skating, for instance, was then often held in outside rinks, and performances could be stopped when the weather became rough. Weeks, microphone in hand, and stationed underneath a voluminous umbrella, would carry on talking while the resurfacing machine steadily ploughed its way around the rink.

Britain's history of success in ice skating began in 1952 when Lawrence Demmy and Jean Westwood won the first of their three gold medals in the world championships. In 1958 Weeks was sent to Bratislava to cover the European championships, and the world championships in Paris, where he watched June Markham and Courtney Jones win the ice dance title for the second time. He was in Prague, ready to cover the world championships in 1961, when the plane carrying the American team crashed, killing the entire group. The competition was cancelled.

Weeks was, therefore, halfway through his career, and already established as the voice of figure skating, by the time that Britain entered its golden decade in the sport, from the mid-1970s to the mid-1980s. He was also commenting on swimming at the time; so that, in 1976, he was behind the microphone when John Curry won his gold in the men's figure skating at the Winter Olympics and David Wilkie won his gold in the 200m breaststroke that summer. And he repeated this double four years later, with Robin Cousins and Duncan Goodhew, who won the 100m breaststroke. It seemed that every time he picked up his microphone, Britain won a gold medal.

He ended his association with Torvill and Dean in the Winter Olympics at Lillehammer in 1994. An astonishing 23.9 million people in Britain tuned in to the competition to see if the couple could repeat their Olympic gold, narrowly missed. But it was a figure which will probably not be reached in sports television again, particularly with the proliferation of satellite television. Weeks was stunned when he was told of the figure. But he had always been a modest man. He only retired finally last March after the world figure skating championships in Canada.

He is survived by his wife Jane, and by a son. Another son and daughter predeceased him.

THE VEN PETER MALLET

The Ven Peter Mallett, CB, Chaplain-General to the Forces, 1974-80, died on June 5 aged 70. He was born on September 1, 1925.



FEW Chaplains-General have managed to relate so closely with all ranks of the Army and their families as did Archdeacon Peter Mallett. He won the complete confidence of the Army Board and brought his enthusiasm for the enjoyment of a Christian life to Other Ranks as well.

Educated at King's College London and St Boniface College, Warminster, he was a curate at St Oswald, Norbury, in south London for three years before joining the Royal Army Chaplains' Department in 1954. Within two months he was in the jungles of Malaya as regimental padre of the 1st Battalion, The Queen's Royal Regiment. What he lacked in stature — he was just 5ft 3in tall — he more than made up by the strength of his outgoing personality. He was mentioned in dispatches in 1957 for his services in Malaya.

Granted a regular commission in 1957, he earned his spurs handling some of the most difficult cases when he was posted as chaplain to the "glass house", or Military Corrective Establishment, at Colchester. His success there underlined his ability to relate to people in all sorts of circumstances.

Further postings to the Far East, including Hong Kong, brought him to his final testing ground at regimental level. Posted to the Infantry Junior Leaders Regiment at Oswestry, he brought forth an enthusiastic response from the impressionable young men and the permanent staff, teaching the basics of the Christian faith in the classroom and accompanying the boys on exercises on Dartmoor and in the Welsh mountains.

Promoted senior chaplain in 1965 and posted to 7th Armoured Brigade in Germany, he began to show his qualities of leadership. Many of the novel ideas which he introduced became common practice in the Army. When the Aden crisis erupted in

1967, he was sent out as senior chaplain of the Aden Brigade with the task of supervising the regimental padres of units fighting in the arid mountains of the Radfan.

During the evacuation of Aden in November that year, he had to wind up the military churches and was the last chaplain to leave. He then had a short spell with the Berlin Brigade before taking over the prized job of being senior chaplain to the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst. It was here that he began to show his great sense of ceremonial, besides being able to hold the most cynical of officer cadets spellbound when preaching in the Academy's Memorial Chapel.

From 1972 onwards, he moved rapidly to the top of the Chaplains' Department. He was promoted Deputy Assistant Chaplain-General in Northern Ireland, followed by Assistant Chaplain-General in Northern Ireland. He was then promoted Assistant Chaplain-General to the British Army of the Rhine and finally took over as Chaplain-General to the Forces in July 1974.

Six years in this post were marked by steady improvements in the chaplaincy service: better pay and

conditions, consequential increases in standards and of the numbers of men seeking to become chaplains, the continuation training scheme and creation of the chaplains' mobile display to "show the flag" at army displays and tournaments. Most memorable of all was his personal contribution to great ceremonial occasions, such as the presentations of colours and the Remembrance Day services at cenotaphs at home and overseas.

Important though these were, the greatest contribution made by him and his wife during his tenure was their ability to bring the Christian message to all ranks and their families. He was appointed Honorary Chaplain to the Queen in 1973 and CB in 1978.

After he retired in 1980, he became managing director for Inter-Church Travel for five years. He was appointed a canon of the diocese of Gibraltar in Europe in 1982. A heart condition reduced his activities in later years. He died suddenly while preparing for the bi-centenary celebrations of the Royal Army Chaplains' Department.

He married Joan Margaret Bremer in 1958. She survives him, together with a son and two daughters.

BRIAN HARTLEY

Brian Hartley, CMG, MBE, former Colonial Service officer and specialist in tropical agriculture, died in Mombasa, Kenya on June 5 aged 88. He was born in Kegworth, Leicestershire, on July 31, 1907.

BRIAN HARTLEY must have been one of the most eccentric and talented agricultural offi-

cers to be recruited by the Colonial Office. His father and grandfather were both civil servants of Yorkshire farming stock. These associations prompted his going to the Midland Agricultural College, Loughborough. He next won a Colonial Service scholarship to Oxford and later to the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad.

Brian Joseph Hartley had two rich uncles. One, a bache-

lor, farmed in Yorkshire and might well have left the farm to his nephew. But Hartley was certain that he wanted to go abroad. The other, Ernest, had made money in India and bought an estate in Ireland, where Hartley spent happy holidays playing with his pretty young cousin, Vivien. Unfortunately, Ernest lost all his money in the crash of 1929. Vivien had to work. She became an actress, changing

her name from Hartley to Leigh and going on to marry Laurence Olivier.

In 1929 he took up his first post as an agricultural officer in a district of Tanganyika (now Tanzania). He was given few instructions, beyond being told that his predecessor had vanished and had never been seen again.

The district was much troubled by locusts. Hartley was the first man to observe the

change (then known only in theory) that comes over gravid locusts when they have finished swarming before laying their eggs. This enabled him to develop new ways of dealing with them.

He acted always with a bold independence, closing most of the useless cotton seed farms and opening a new one on better land that is still today Tanzania's most important research station. His next problem was an outbreak of locust plague. His time in Trinidad had given him some knowledge of tropical medicine. He managed to contain the plague in part of his domain by persuading many village chiefs to burn their huts.

When looking for a site for a new settlement near the lake, he shot two impala for the pot, not realising that they were sacred to a local secret society. To erase the memory of the disaster, the people held a special ceremony, involving putting youths into a trance and speaking through them to the gods. Hartley watched. A few nights later, back in Dar es Salaam, he leapt up and plunged through his mosquito net, wrecking it in the process. He had never done such a thing before. He was to do it again and again, frequently leaping out of windows, even off a roof. This sleep-leaping lasted thirty years before it faded and finally stopped. Hartley believed he was the victim of a spell. He learnt later that the secret society never let strangers watch their ceremony; and, if one did, they punished him cruelly.



Hartley did two more tours in Tanganyika. During the second one, he concentrated on improving cotton production. The chiefs trusted him and urged their people to produce the required quota. The results of his campaign raised production in his region tenfold, from 100 tons to more than 1,000. This success led to his being appointed MBE at the age of 27.

For his third tour he was sent to Arusha, a town at the foot of Mount Meru, the centre for European settlement. Hartley found working with the settlers awkward, as he did not share many of their views. He preferred dealing with the tribespeople, especially the Maasai.

His methods were sometimes unorthodox. One tribe given to drinking and womanising had so neglected their duties that some 300 households had dangerously low stocks of food. He arrested the most feckless, took them to a

swamp area and made them plant maize. He kept them there for 90 days, by which time the crop had grown and all threat of hunger was gone. It was a novel, if politically incorrect, way of averting a famine.

He had always been determined not to end up penniless, as did most Colonial officers. Land was cheap in Kenya. He bought more than 2,000 acres on the slopes of Mount Kenya for less than £1,000.

In 1938 Hartley was posted to the Aden Protectorate. It was there that he developed a lifelong interest in camels, becoming after two years the assistant commandant of the Camel Corps. It was there, too, that he met Doreen Sanders, the secretary to the Governor. When she first saw him he was dressed up as an Arab. Hearing his perfect Arabic, she concluded that he must be one. They married in the Anglican church in Aden in 1951, but the real celebration was a four-day feast in the desert, complete with horses and whirling dancers.

He also served as a political officer, negotiating peace between warring tribes. He found that bringing people prosperity through agriculture was the way to prevent their killing each other. In Abyan he flooded an area laid waste by feuds and started to grow cotton. The crop's success ended the feuds and instituted a lucrative scheme. It was for this feat that he was appointed CMG.

Hartley remained in Arabia as agricultural adviser until

his retirement in 1954, when the family returned to Africa. Thereafter, at first farming his Kenyan farm but later moving to one in Tanzania (confiscated in 1966 by the Nyerere Government), he became an adviser to almost every agricultural project in East Africa and the Middle East, including Iraq, Turkey, Somalia, Yemen and Ethiopia. Finally he became a voluntary consultant to various charities, including Oxfam.

Hartley's last project was a personal one. In 1987, a year of severe drought, he returned to his beloved Tanzania. He decided that what the Maasai needed were camels. There were none in the country, though there are many in Kenya. The advantage of camels over cattle is that they graze at a high level, not damaging the land with their gentle feet. They drink less water and give more milk.

Aged 80, he walked with a troop of camels some 300 miles from northern Kenya to the Tanzanian border. Once the Maasai understood the benefits of herding camels as a supplement to their cattle, they welcomed them. The Tanzanian Government was less enthusiastic, placing many obstacles in his way. Hartley and his son Kim, using their own funds, persisted. Eighteen months ago, the Government gave their full backing. Hartley, who did so much for so many people with never any thought of self, could at least die happy.

He is survived by his wife, their three sons and one daughter.

PERSONAL COLUMN

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AERONAUTICS.

PROPOSED FLIGHT OVER LONDON.
 We have received the following letter from Mr. F.G. Plummer (hon. sec. of the Coronation Ball Committee):

"I beg to inform you that Mr Claude Grahame-White has made application to the Royal Aero Club for permission to fly from Hendon to the Coronation Costume Ball at the Royal Botanical Gardens next Friday night. As the distance is short, and as the committee has made arrangements for his landing in a large open space completely surrounded by a strong iron barrier, it is most likely that the necessary permission will be granted. At the moment the aeroplane is timed to leave Hendon strong searchlights placed in the Royal Botanical Gardens will flash straight up into the sky, signalling the direction for the aviator and as he descends, the rays will be focussed upon him. In addition, strong coloured lights will mark the spot where he is to land."

"The aviator will be dressed in fancy costume, and will entertain a party of friends whom he has invited to the ball, where he has taken a box for the occasion. Immediately on his landing mechanics will mount guard over his aeroplane until he is ready to depart at the

ON THIS DAY

June 12, 1911

Claude Grahame-White proposed to fly from Hendon by night in fancy dress, aided by searchlights, to the Coronation Ball in the Royal Botanical Gardens

close of the ball, when he will fly back to Hendon."

The proposal to fly over part of London by night seems to be a highly questionable one. The consequences of an accidental descent short of the destination might be fraught with danger to the public, while it can hardly be said that recent events, such as the accident of Isy-le-Moulineux a few weeks ago, justify any great amount of confidence in an aviator's ability to alight upon a rose from a circus-tributed area without endangering those around him, and competent aviators though Mr Grahame-White has proved himself to be,

misgivings must necessarily be felt as to the advisability of a descent at night into a very restricted space.

The "Act to provide for the protection of the public against dangers arising from the navigation of aircraft" received the Royal Assent on June 2. The Act enables the Secretary of State, for the purpose of protecting the public from danger "to prohibit navigation of aircraft over prescribed areas."

CROSSING THE ATLANTIC BY AIRSHIP.

Mr. Melvin Vaniman, the American aviator, left for Akron on Saturday in the Lusitania to supervise the completion of the Vaniman dirigible balloon, which is being constructed at Akron, Ohio, and in which he will attempt to cross the Atlantic from America to Europe this autumn.

Mr. Frank A. Seibler, President of the Chamber of Commerce of Akron, Ohio, will bear the entire expense of the expedition, which is estimated to cost between £25,000 and £30,000. Mr. Vaniman has given some details of his proposed attempt: "Crossing the Atlantic in a dirigible is not a question of winds or of navigation any longer. As far as gas is concerned, the present perfection of rubber-coated fabrics for dirigibles will enable a balloon to stay in the air for 30 days..."

Tuned in to the BBC nightmare

I have seldom been as proud of my fellow hacks as last Friday when, at ludicrously short notice, we were summoned to Broadcasting House to hear something so secret its very subject could not be breathed the night before. Upon entering, we were given a two-page press release, which became obsolete the minute the Chairman and Director-General of the BBC had filed into the room and the words "Pack, please" were hurled into the air. Suddenly, we all were supplied with a 21-page document, long on charts, short on words, describing in glowing management-speak "A Structure for the Digital Age".

The questions that followed cut right through the gloss. "Is this not just another bureaucratic reshuffling of the cards that will lead to no savings at all?" "Is this not another step in the commercialisation of the BBC?" "Aren't you reorganising for some nebulous future and not for benefit of the licence fee payer?" "Is this not a diminution of the World Service's independence?" "Will this not further depress staff morale?" And, most obvious of all: "Isn't this a downgrading of BBC Radio?"

To all of these, John Birt, the Director-General, answered "No". He spoke reprovingly, but more in sorrow than anger. "I'm familiar with your views, Ray". "No, Maggie, that's quite wrong". "I can understand how you might be confused on that, Brenda."

But the answers to the questions are "Yes". It is now obvious that Liz Forgan, managing director, radio, could not stay in an organisation where radio is to lose its corporate identity. It is blindingly clear that the centrepiece of the restructuring — the separation of "broadcasting" from "production" — will be a time-consuming, expensive nightmare for those who work at the BBC. It is well known that the BBC's licence fee payers do not want a 24-hour television news service — and that there is no commercial advantage in one. International television news services have great trouble achieving profitability.

As for what is being done to the World Service, no one could put it better than John Tusa, its former managing director: "The greatest act of bureaucratic vandalism ever committed against the World Service." And who can believe that the young Controller of Radio 1 is the ideal choice to head all of BBC Radio, the jewel in the BBC's crown?

This reorganisation will work. Like a computer game, it has been designed to work. How the BBC might have gone into the next century, loyal to its traditions, to radio, to the symbolic edifice of Broadcasting House itself, must remain speculation.

The new Chairman, Sir Christopher Bland, has given John Birt four more years to finish his cultural revolution. It will be carried out, whatever the licence fee payer thinks.

Now that the mystery of Liz Forgan's departure from the BBC has been solved, another remains. Why is Jon Davey, director of cable and satellite for the Independent Television Commission, taking early retirement? In his announcement, Davey used words that coming from a more devious man would be suspect: "I would like you to be assured that this does not reflect any disagreements within the ITC."

Can that be true? Up to a point, yes. Peter Rogers, the new chief executive of the ITC, is, like Davey, one of the nicest, most able and straightforward men in broadcasting.

He undoubtedly will deal, just as Davey promises, "sensibly and effectively" with the new media. But cable has slipped in the new media hierarchy. In the heady days of early Thatcher, cable television was so favoured as a new technology that it got a whole regulatory body to itself. Davey was its Director-General. But in 1991, the Cable Authority was shut down and shunted into the new ITC. Davey remained at the helm of what was now the cable and satellite division. Now, in September, these responsibilities are to be merged with the ITC's programmes division.

Clearly time to go. The departure of Davey, at 53, marks the death of the dream that cable television is more than a new way of selling cheap telephone service. It also marks the end of the folly of thinking that a regulatory agency should boost the industry it supervises.

Davey has been the wobbly new cable industry's staunchest champion. When, some time within the next ten years, three quarters of the country will be reached by a broadband cable network, the achievement will be his.

But useful as the cable networks are for carrying not only extra television channels but electronic information, they are hardly as essential as thought in the 1980s. Telephone lines, connected to computers, can now deliver two-way electronic information services. Consumer enthusiasm to sign up for cable has been weak. What the 1.3 million subscribers seem to like it for best is its ability to undercut BT's telephone rates. Cable's heyday is over without ever having arrived. It is now a struggling telecommunications business mainly regulated by Ofcom. The ITC will police it only to the extent of insisting that hardcore foreign frolics do not appear on its entertainment channels.



BRENDA MADDOX

New York feels the Pinch

A FIGHT for succession is predicted at *The New York Times*, Manhattan's family-controlled "grey lady".

The chairman and chief executive, Arthur Ochs "Punch" Sulzberger (his older sister is called Judy), is expected to step down in the next five years, by which time he will be 75. In the running to succeed him: either his son Arthur Jr, nicknamed "Pinch", or a cousin, Michael Golden. Both work on the paper and are friends — they even holiday together.

The New York Times likes to consider itself the most influential newspaper in the world, but it is also, arguably, the most politically correct (that is, dull) and slow to respond to technological advances. Colour is still a rarity, and its management has failed to keep pace with the new media. *The New Yorker* magazine reports that the succession

question was raised embarrassingly at the company's most recent annual meeting. "Punch" would dearly love his son to succeed him, but the younger Sulzberger, whose family has run the NYT for 100 years, is seen by some as irredeemably uncommercial and PC. "Pinch" may be squeezed.

BLUSHES at the Blackfriars HQ of the Sunday Express, which launched a spectacular promotion several months ago: packets of flower seeds for all, it enthused. All green-fingered readers had to do to claim their horticultural free gift was to write in with their address.

Alas, all is not well in at least one British garden. "Thank you for your lovely begonia seeds," a bemused reader wrote in a letter to the paper. "I planted them all round my front and back borders, where I now have a lovely crop of lettuce."

Out of harmony

THE rise and rise of Kelvin MacKenzie within the Mirror Group continues apace. MacKenzie, who once famously described the people who run



MacKenzie: conference

British television as "a bunch of parasitical pansies", has taken to his role as the Group's TV supreme with gusto and now seems to be fully embracing the management culture of the media luvvies he once affected to despise. A corporate "love-in" held for 70 Mirror executives at the swanky golfing hotel, the Marriott Saint Pierre in Cheltenham, last week was — apparently — all his idea.

Rather than bring the company's top people closer together, however, the outing reputedly produced the opposite effect when hostilities broke out between Paul Vickers, the Mirror Group company secretary, and



Rowe: frank assessment

MacKenzie's protégée Bridget Rowe, MD of *The People* and the *Sunday Mirror*. Judiciously waiting for MacKenzie to turn in for the night after dinner, Vickers apparently gave Rowe a full and frank assessment of her IQ. She took it badly and the two are now refusing to speak to each other.

● LEAKED audience research reaches us on the BBC Radio 4's *Thought for the Day*, which has been the reserve of media-savvy religious thinkers for more than 20 years.

Although 44 per cent of respondents agreed that it was

an important part of the Today programme, an unusually high 22 per cent disagreed. This was the highest level of negative responses scored by any single item in the show. Only programme trailers were ranked more unpopular. Perhaps it is time Today editors junked the item entirely, instead of dumping thought for The Day presenters whom it considers to have passed their sell-by date.

Mad Max

STATION bosses at Granada Television were none too pleased last month when the publicist Max Clifford, whom they had hired as minder to O.J. Simpson for the duration of his Richard and Judy interview, went native. Clifford criticised the interviewers for giving O.J. a hard time and treating him as if he were a murderer. Now it seems that Granada has forgotten to pay Clifford for all his hard work.

"I was meant to be paid four or five weeks ago and I haven't received anything yet," the publicist complains. "I don't know if they have decided not to pay at all. All I can say is that actions speak louder than words."

Admen shape up for a new challenge



The wonders of Eva

THE advertising agency that brought us Wonderbra's Eva Herzigova and her fabled B-cups now has another woman making the headlines. Julia Felthouse, the curly PR being pilloried by the tabloids for her liaison with the Welsh MP, Rod Richards, is a client of TBWA.

Ms Felthouse worked at the National Canine Defence League and commissioned the agency's controversial but award-winning "Toys Aren't Us" poster.

Trevor Beattie, an adman renowned for exploiting publicity opportunities for his agency, tells us: "She met Rod because part of her job involved lobbying MPs on the cause of dogs. That's how she got into the Commons. So it's sort of our fault."

Beattie says he visited Ms Felthouse at an undisclosed address towards the end of

ADVERTISING

last week. "She's gone into hiding. She's changed her appearance and is seeking revenge because she reckons she has been treated most unfairly by the media."

Maybe Beattie could help by dreaming up some campaign to salvage the reputation of the poor lady. Like a big poster of her, all scantily clad, saying "Hello Boys". But maybe that's not quite right. And anyway, it's been done before.

IT'S official: the advertising recession seems to be over. Attendance figures for this year's International Advertising Festival in Cannes are set to be 15 per cent up on last year. That is the biggest increase in visitors to advertising's equivalent of the Cannes Film Festival for sev-

eral years, and means that around 5,000 adfolk from around the globe will be converging on the Croisette between June 24 and 29.

This year will see the first delegation from China — about 170 delegates on a fact-finding mission. Charles Sciberras, festival director, says: "Mainland China is moving away from propaganda towards advertising. They realise they must embrace advertising to signal their move to a Western culture."

It should be a steep learning curve for the newcomers. Not only will they be able to savour the dubious pleasures of Brazilian advertising while at the festival, as well as discover the special brand of humour of which German admen are so strangely fond — they will also be subjected to scandalously inflated Western prices. At current rates, a glass of miner-

al water at the ritzy Hotel du Cap d'Antibes in Cannes should set delegates back Fr70 (£9). Somewhat more than the average bowl of noodles back home, perhaps.

THE Women's Advertising Club of London held its first conference this week. A list of high achievers offering tips on "How to Make the Most of Your Career" included Rita Clifton, the executive planning director of Saatchi and Saatchi, Steve Spring, managing partner at Young & Rubicam and Cilla Snowball, client services director at Abbott Mead Vickers BBDO.

Clifton stole the show with a convincing argument that women possess far more of the personal skills needed in business than men. A pity no men were there to hear it.

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In the first instance please send your CV quoting reference MD4882 to: Graham Gourley, Macmillan Davies, Salisbury House, Bluecoats, Hertford SG14 1PU. Alternatively, fax on 01992-505301 or e-mail to gourleyg@macdmail.mhs.compserv.com

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For further information please contact Nigel McNeill-Moss or Anna Andrews today Sunday 9th June 1990, 12-3pm (quoting reference 652). Alternatively telephone during normal working hours or write to them at Anthony Benjamin International, Sun House, 31-35 Sun Street, London EC2M 2PY. Telephone: 0171 377 7510. Fax: 0171 377 7511. Video Conferencing: 0171 247 2458.



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